The New-York Times.

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THE FENIAN FOLLY.

End of the Invasion on the Niagara Frontier.

He who Fights and Runs Away, May Live to Run Another Day.

Irish Army Take to Heels in the Dark.

Most of Them Get Back to the United States.

About Four Hundred Captured by Our Gunboat.

The Canadians Secure a Few Irish Pickets.

Detailed Account of the Skirmishing on Saturday.

Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded.

Major-Gen. Meade Departs for the Prescott Frontier.

Rumors of Another Invasion at Prescott to March on Ottawa.

Escape of the Fenians from Fort Erie—A Large Number Captured by Our Gunboat Michigan—Col. O'Neil and His Staff Taken—The Canadians Capture a few Pickets.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3.

The Fenians evacuated Fort Erie last night, and most of them attempted to reach this shore, but only a small number succeeded.

About 700 were gobbled by the United States boats guarding the river, and are now prisoners under the United States steamer *Michigan's* guns at Black Rock.

The English forces under Col. PEACOCK are now in possession of Fort Erie without a skirmish.

The ultimate disposition of the prisoners is a matter of uncertainty, but the British Minister has been telegraphed to.

Col. O'NEILL and staff are captured.

The only Fenians captured by the English appear to be 32 pickets, who were left by their friends in the hurry.

By order of Gen. BARRY, all communication is forbidden with the Canadian shore.

It is reported that a small Fenian force left the neighborhood last night, but its destination is unknown.

Those that tried to reinforce their friends at Fort Erie were prevented by the United States picket boats.

We have conversed with some of the escaped Fenians, and they say that having no artillery, (and they positively assert that they have had none,) and finding that the English troops with Armstrong guns were closing around them, with no prospect of reinforcements and no supplies, they concluded not to be gobbled, and perhaps hung, as it is anticipated those caught will be, so they got off the best they could.

The men were completely worn out. They have fought two battles—though the Fort Erie affair they only call a skirmish, and had little or nothing to eat, and no sleep.

It is pretty generally believed that the English at Ridgeway were defeated and driven away.

The Fenian Foray at Fort Erie—A Complete and Accurate Description of the Movement—How the Canadians Met the Invaders—The Volunteers Driven Back to Port Colborne.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, June 3, 1866.

I have just arrived here direct from Port Colborne, Canada West. Having witnessed a greater part of the movements made by the Canadian troops at and near that point, I am therefore in a position to give you a succinct and reliable account of the recent hostilities, their aim, scope and results.

You already know that a large force of Fenians, under Col. O'NEILL, landed on the Canadian shore, at the dismantled stone fortification of 1812, called Fort Erie, on Friday last, and at once took up their line of march for Chippewa, intending, no doubt, to seize that important point before the Canadian troops could concentrate there in sufficient force to prevent their doing so. As soon as the news of Col. O'NEILL'S successful landing was received at Toronto, orders were at once issued for the Sixteenth and Forty-fifth Regiments of regulars to embark for Port Colborne. The Sixteenth were quartered at Hamilton, and the Forty-seventh at Toronto. In addition to these troops, two batteries belonging to the Royal Artillery were put in motion, as were the Queen's Own Volunteers of Toronto, under Lieut.-Col. DENNISON; and also the Thirteenth Battalion of Volunteers, Col. BOOKER commanding. These troops were forwarded to St. Catharines, on the Great Western Railway, and thence to Port Colborne *via* the Welland Canal, being rapidly pushed forward. As fast as the troops disembarked from the trains they were billeted upon the citizens at the Port. The men were full of vigor and anxious to meet the enemy.

Although Gen. NAPIER had been expected to come on and assume the supreme command, he did not arrive at Port Colborne to take part in the advance movement made on Saturday morning. Early on that morning, about 2 o'clock, the Canadian column was put in motion, marching down the main road toward Fort Erie, keeping close along side the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. At this time it was difficult for us to obtain any definite information regarding the probable movements of the enemy or their aims. It was deemed certain, however, that the main body of the invaders under Col. O'NEILL had evacuated Fort Erie, after tearing up the railroad about a mile above, and had started for Chippewa, taking the Northwestern Railroad. Acting on this supposition, the two battalions of regulars were pushed forward in the direction of Fort Erie as an advance column, while the volunteers under the general command of Col. BOOKER protected their rear and kept open the line of communication with Port Colborne.

On the arrival of the advance of the leading column at Fort Erie, shortly after daylight, it was found that the enemy had evacuated the place, but that instead of having marched for Chippewa, they had made a feint movement in that direction, having marched about four miles down the Chippewa road, and then striking into a cross-road cut through the limestone ridge road leading into Ridgeway.

Orders were then sent back by the officer in command of the regular forces to Col. BOOKER to hold his command well in hand and proceed to Ridgeway, where he was to take up position on the ridge, and act entirely on the defensive. Meanwhile the advance column was to retrace their steps and attack O'NEILL in his rear.

Acting on these orders, Col. BOOKER pushed forward, expecting to reach the ridge at 8 o'clock, which he did, but not in time to take possession of the covered position, for the enemy had reached Hoffman's tavern just in time to seize the position before the volunteers arrived.

As the "Queen's Own" battalion debouched into the plain, and were advancing toward the position designated for them to occupy, they were suddenly met by a scattering fire from a clump of low bushes, which was soon found to be the skirmish line of the force under O'NEILL. This upset all the preconcerted arrangements between the two columns of Canadian troops, and the "Queen's Own" were compelled to take up a poor position behind a fence, exposed to a galling fire, the Thirteenth Battalion advancing rapidly to their support. All this time the enemy were concealed in a small wood on the ridge.

Before the volunteers had fairly formed, an Ensign belonging to the first company of the Queen's Own, was killed by the enemy's skirmishers. The order for an advance was then given by Col. BOOKER, when three distinct charges were made by the volunteers, each being repulsed by the enemy, who then came out for the first time, and charged upon the Canadians, throwing them into considerable confusion, and causing the order to retreat to be given. The invading force pursued the Canadians about a mile, making, however, no decisive demonstration.

By this time the volunteers had reformed and fell back in good order on Port Colborne, the main body reaching that place about 11:30 o'clock. When the stragglers commenced coming into Port Colborne a panic seized the citizens, and a general evacuation movement was inaugurated, they evidently having an exaggerated idea of the numbers and ferocity of the invaders. But this feeling was greatly checked by 11 o'clock, for it was learned that the main body of the Canadian volunteers were falling back in good order, the enemy evidently not caring to pursue. The scene at the port, however, continued quite exciting, owing to the fact that the loss of the Canadians in killed and wounded had been greatly exaggerated. Still, the number of those known to have been either killed or wounded was enough to cause great excitement. The Government took possession of the telegraph to order up more reinforcements, and the volunteers themselves so effectually occupied the wires in telegraphing their safety to relatives at home that your correspondent was unable to send you a single word, and ultimately he was obliged to take advantage of a tug which was being dispatched to Buffalo with detained passengers on the Grand Trunk Railway. The same messenger who carried Col. BOOKER his orders also carried information from the officer in command of the regular force to the effect that a small body of Fenians were on an island in the Niagara River, and were supposed to be fortifying. He recommended that a tug be sent round from Port Colborne with whatever troops could be mustered, and an attack made. His suggestion was acted upon, and the Dunnville Artillery, under Capt. RICHARD S. KING, and the Port Colborne battery, Capt. L. M. CULLUM, who were armed with swords, bayonets and muskets were at once dispatched in the tug *Robb*, when the vessel ran round the coast, landing the force about four miles below Fort Erie, on the Canadian bank of the Niagara River. As soon as the command had disembarked they marched into the country, meeting with no opposition. After a tiresome march of nearly eight miles they came up with a straggling portion of the enemy who were engaged in plundering the country and acting under the protection of an annexed force of the Fenians. A spirited attack was made, which resulted in the capture of sixty-six of the invaders, and the little band of Canadians numbering little over 90 men immediately started for the tug with their prisoners. The guard of Fenians however endeavored to rescue their comrades by making another attack, which was successfully repulsed, and the affairs would undoubtedly have proved a perfect success, had not about twenty of the Canadians became detached from the main force, and were surrounded and captured. Capt. KING, in endeavoring to recapture them, received a severe wound in the ankle and was left on the field. I learn since my arrival here that he has been brought to this city and the foot amputated. The Port Colborne troops eventually reached their tug with all their prisoners, arriving at the Port about 6 o'clock.

When the citizens learned that this expedition had proved so successful, and that there were a large number of prisoners on board, the wildest excitement prevailed. To attempt to describe the scene as the unfortunate Fenians were marched through the town would be impossible, for the excitement was so great that it was difficult to obtain a permanent standing for the feet. The guard around the prisoners was trebled and then it was almost impossible to proceed through the place. The appearance of the prisoners was most wretched, for they evidently expected instant death at the hands of the infuriated people. The Fenians were halted in an open square near the depot and a consultation held regarding their ultimate destination. While thus awaiting their fate several of the prisoners were recognized by volunteers from Toronto and Hamilton as men who had been seen in those cities prior to the recent movements. Those were immediately detached and heavily ironed as spies.

At 9 o'clock reinforcements of volunteers began arriving; ten companies came from Paris by rail, six of whom belonged to London, one to Woodstock, one to Princeton, one to Ingersol and one to Stratford.

As I left Port Colborne six additional companies were arriving, but I could not learn whence they came.

W.

The Prisoners on Board the Michigan—Three Thousand Canadian Troops at Fort Erie—Orders from Gen Meade to Gen. Barry.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3.

Shortly after my arrival in this city the gunboat *Michigan* arrived, having in charge two canal-boats drawn by tugs, on board of which were about 400 Fenians, who had surrendered to the *Michigan* after entering American waters.

The reason for Col. O'NEILL's evacuation is understood to be because he had learned that the Canadians had received large reinforcements; no doubt the troops I telegraphed you this mording as having arrived at Port Colborne. Those prisoners are now lying at the foot of Hamilton-street, on board the canal boats, having armed tugs lying alongside, with the *Michigan* near the stern. United States regulars, are stationed on board the tugs. Col. O'NEILL and his associate officers are on board the *Michigan*. No names can possibly be obtained. The wharves in this vicinity were crowded with citizens during the day.

From a cursory examination of these prisoners, I judge them to be on a par with those brought into Port Colborne, being a wretched-looking lot, totally deficient in uniform, and composed of the roughest-looking specimens of humanity. Some few of them are dressed in Confederate gray. There are now about 3,000 Canadian troops incamped at Fort Erie, but as there will be no further use for so large a force at this point the greater part of them will no doubt be sent to Suspension Bridge. Col. LOWRY, of the Forty-seventh regulars is in command. No accurate estimate of losses of either side can be made at present, as the Canadian dead and wounded have been removed to Port Colborne, telegraphic communication with which place is interrupted. It however appears that the loss is nearly forty killed and wounded on each side. Six dead Fenians were burried by the Canadians at Fort Erie to-day. Gen. MEADE arrived here from Albany, *via* the New-York Central Railroad at 1 o'clock. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. MEADE and Major EMERY, of his staff. Finding on his arrival that the main body of Fenians under Col. O'NEILL had surrendered to Capt. BRYSON, of the Gunboat *Michigan*. Gen. MEADE issued the following directions to Major-Gen. WM. F. BARRY:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3.

General Orders will be sent you from Headquarters Department of the East, assigning you with command of the district of Ontario, extending from Erie, Pa., to Oswego, N. Y., both places included, headquarters at Buffalo. In advance of the orders and accompanying instructions, I wish you to use the force at your command to preserve the neutrality by preventing the crossing of armed bodies, by cutting off reinforcements or supplies, and by seizing all arms, ammunition, &c., which you may have reason to believe are destined to be used unlawfully; in fine, taking all measures precautionary or otherwise to prevent violations of law. For this purpose you will move the forces under your command to such points as are threatened, and you will employ tugs or other vessels as can be procured for watching the river and lake shores and taking all such measures as in your judgment the emergency requires. Very respectfully,

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General Commanding.

Having thus arranged affairs in this quarter, Gen. MEADA and staff started for Ogdensburg by the 6 P. M. train.

In reply to dispatches sent to Washington by Gen. BARRY, asking for instructions regarding the Fenian prisoners now in his hands, orders have been received by him from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State directing him to hold them at all hazards, and that further orders would be forwarded in due time. As I close this dispatch all sorts of rumors are afloat, but as they lack confirmation, I omit them.

The United States Steamer Michigan—Four Hundred Men on Board—The Fenian Prisoners Still on Board—The United States District-Attorney Waiting Instructions from Washington—A Large Number of Fenians Turned Back by the United States Pickets.

BUFFALO, Sunday afternoon, June 3.

The Associated Press agent has just returned from a trip to the United States steamer *Michigan*.

The *Michigan* is anchored in Niagara River, about four miles below this city. A large flatboat is fastened to her, under her guns, having on board about four hundred men, as near as could be computed, but not seven hundred, as first stated.

The Fenian officers are on board the *Michigan*, under guard.

Capt. BRYSON, of the *Michigan*, is anxiously awaiting instructions as to what he shall do with the prisoners. United States District-Attorney DART is also awaiting instructions from Washington as to their disposition.

It is considered unsafe to bring them into this city, as an effort might be made by their friends to release them.

There is considerable excitement in this city, but the general feeling is that the Government has done its duty, and our people are glad that the Fenians have fallen into American hands rather than they should have been captured by the British.

A force, variously estimated at from 350 to 1,500 men, tried to leave here last night in tugs and flatboats, probably to reinforce the Fenians, but owing to the arrangements made by the United States Attorney and Gen. BARRY, in organizing picket-boats, they were obliged to turn back.

Arrival of British Troops—Gen. Barry's Military District Extended—Arrival of the Fenian Gen. Lynch—List of the Killed and Wounded.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3.

It is reported, but the report lacks confirmation, that a force of Fenians have landed at Point Abino, ten miles above here, on Lake Erie, and some fears are expressed that Collingwood is a point threatened.

It is stated that P. O'DAY, the Head Centre of Buffalo, who is known as the prime mover of the Fenians in this region, has been arrested on the other side. This is not confirmed.

A Grand Trunk Railway official informs us that a one-armed officer was arrested on the Government road in Canada, and it is supposed to be SWEENEY, but of course it is not.

A portion of two British regiments, the Sixteenth and Forty-seventh, with seven companies of volunteers and two batteries, now occupy the entire shore opposite here, to repel any invasion from this place.

By order of Gen. GRANT, Gen. BARRY has had his military district extended, and it now embraces the northern frontier from Lake Erie to Oswego. A large additional force of regulars has been ordered to report to him here. A portion have already arrived. Previous to Gen. BARRY's advent as commander on this frontier, no concert of action had been agreed upon, but by the complete system of arming tugs and picketing the river, the Fenians have been frustrated from reinforcing and making any further advance upon Canada from this point.

Fenian Gen. LYNCH, of Chicago, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock last night, from the West, and took command of the men here to reinforce their friends on the Canada side. These were the men who were turned back.

The *Courier* gives the following list of killed and wounded in the two engagements, which is as correct as can now be obtained:

FENIANS.

Edward Scully, of Cincinnati, killed.
James Gerreighty, of Cincinnati, mortally wounded and left on the field.
Michael Power, of Buffalo, slightly wounded.
Michael Bailey, of Buffalo, wounded in the breast; lays at the house of Mrs. STANTON.
Thos. Gilborn, of Schuylkill, Penn., bayoneted in the neck.
Michael McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, in the eye.
John Lynch, of Ohio, in the thigh.
—— Welch, of Indiana, slightly.
Thomas Rafferty, of Cincinnati, in the abdomen.
Thomas Maddox, of Anderson, Madison County, Ind., in the thigh.
James Kegan, of Louisville, Ky., in the ankle.
John Ryan, a boy 17 years of age, of Terre Haute, Ind., in the abdomen.
Matthew Crouty, of Cincinnati, in the hand.
Michae. Keefy, of Tennessee, in the arm.
Michael Rafferty, of Louisville, in the arm.

BRITISH.

Lieut.-Col. Beaumorth, killed.
Capt. Richard S. King, Port Colborne, Welland Battery, two wounds in the ankle and joint; since brought over to Buffalo and leg amputated by Dr. Miner.
John Haberson, of Port Colborne, Welland Battery, in the knee.
John Bradley, Welland Battery, in the knee.
Wm. Tavey, of Toronto, wounded in knee.
Malcolm McElhern, of Toronto, killed.
Charles Suysden, of Toronto, mortally wounded.
Corp. Newbern, of Toronto, killed.
Wm. H. Vandersmissen, of Toronto, through thigh.

In addition to the above, Second Lieut. FINNEGAN, of Buffalo, was wounded. Seven or eight men of the Buffalo regiment were seriously wounded. Five of the Seventeenth Irish regiment, from Kentucky, were wounded.

The Fenian loss is about 25.

The British loss is about 50, among whom were a large number of officers.

Arrival of Major-Gen. Meade—A Reported Movement on Ottawa—The Fenians Undismayed.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3—2 P. M.

Major-Gen. MEADE has just arrived in town, which fact is considered as confirmation of the statement that a general invasion along the border is contemplated.

It is considered by those in command here that the movements in this direction are only a blind, while the main attack will be made in the direction of Prescott, with the object of moving on Ottawa and capturing the Canadian seat of Government.

The Fenians in town are yet undismayed, and say, "We will have the place yet."

Gen. O'Neill Taken Prisoner—Seven Hundred Prisoners on Board of the Michigan—Arrival of the Revenue-Cutter Fessenden.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3.

The Fenians have been withdrawn from Fort Erie, C. W.

Seven hundred prisoners are on board the United States steamer *Michigan*. They are held for breaking the neutrality laws. Gen. O'NEILL, with his Staff, is a prisoner.

The Fenians were under orders to march by way of Windsor to form a junction with a body of Fenians moving from that place. During the early part of the night an attempt was made to reinforce the Fenians, which was prevented by the tug attached to the steamer *Michigan*.

Gen. O'NEILL intrenched during the night, and anxiously waited for an attack. The only fighting was a few shots by the pickets of each line. The pickets of the Fenians were left, and are all gobbled up by the British. The Fenians were ferried across to the American side by two tugs and one canal boat, the whole expedition under the charge of Gen. O'NEILL. Four Fenians were wounded in the crossing.

The enemy up to 5 o'clock A. M., was not aware of the movement.

Gen. BARRY has issued an order prohibiting communication with Canada, by order of Gen. GRANT.

The revenue cutter *Fessenden* arrived at 7 o'clock last night, and is now doing picket duty at the mouth of the river.

Fifteen large boxes, marked P. O. Day, arrived last night per American Express. A Fenian guard is now placed over them at the depot.

It is confidently expected that another raid is contemplated.

MORE RECRUITS.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3—10 A. M.

A body of Fenians arrived from the West last night. They are quartered on the Irish population.

The Feeling in Buffalo—All Sorts of Stories—Gen. Meade Gone to Ogdensburg—A Great Army of Fenians Gone from Chicago.

BUFFAPO, June 3—10 P. M.

The city is rife with rumors to-night. Not much, if any, reliance can be placed on them. But it is said Fenians are thick here, and more are coming. Certain it is that many strange faces can be seen on the streets, and threats have been heard that they (the Fenians) "have not done with them yet." What authority the Fenians have, is not known; but none of them seem to be confident of hearing important news to-night or to-morrow,

The prisoners are still in the open flat boat in the river, at the stern of the *Michigan*, and, as far as can be learned, no orders as to their disposal have been received. The Commander of the *Michigan* thinks he has got an "elephant" on his hands.

It is understood that a portion of the British troops on the opposite shore have been ordered to other points.

The Fenians killed at Ridgeway are still unburied on the field.

Gen. MEADE left this evening for Ogdensburg.

There is an unauthenticated report that as many as 5,000 Fenians have left Chicago.

Reported Demand by the British Commander at Fort Erie for the Surrender of the Fenians on Board the Michigan.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3—10 P. M.

It is stated that the commander of the British forces at Fort Erie, made a demand on Commander BYRAX, of the *Michigan*, to deliver up the Fenian prisoners; but this was refused of course.

There is a rumor on the streets that the Fenians captured by the British on the other side will be shot to-morrow morning. This is unlikely, but they will probably be sent to Toronto to-night or to-morrow.

No Demand Made for the Prisoners.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3—10:30 P. M.

I have the authority of the commanding officer of the District to state that no demand has been made on him for the surrender to the British commander of the Fenian prisoners now held under the guns of the *Michigan*. By to-morrow morning the number of prisoners will be considerably decreased, as all those that can swim will doubtless try to get ashore.

There has been a Fenian meeting here to-night, to which the public were not admitted. The result of the deliberations is not known.

It is reported from the other side that a number of Fenian stragglers were found and shot, but this is mere rumor. It is also stated that some Fenians were found hiding in the house of the Catholic priest, and the whole party, including the priest, were arrested.

What Shall be Done with the Fenian Prisoners—Precautions Against Rescue.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 3—5:30 P. M.

Large crowds still line the bank of the river, watching the military on the other side and the Fenians on board the scow alongside the *Michigan*.

The one absorbing subject of debate here is what the United States Government will do with the men—six or seven hundred in all. Some hold that the fact of the United States capturing them necessitates their being given up to the Canadian authorities. This opinion is fully indorsed by the Kanucks, but others hold that such a course would be contrary to all international law.

Early this morning Major RANDALL, pgrsuant to Gen. BARRY's orders, proceeded dwith a company of the Fourth Infantry from Fort Porter to Pratt's Dock, near which the Michigan is lying, for the purpose of quelling any disturbance that might arise in an attempt at rescuing the prisoners. Although a large crowd was collected, there were no indications of such an attempt, and the company returned. Later in the afternoon a company of the First artillory, under Maj. DEUCE, went on board the *Michigan* for the purpose of guarding the prisoners. Gen. BARRY himself was on board in the morning, and telegraphed on his return to the War Department for orders as to their treatment.

An attempt at rescue, though talked of, is highly improbable.

The number of Fenians in the city does not exceed five hundred. They are under command of Gen. LYNCH, who arrived here last night. He is subordinate to F. J. HYNES, Gen. SWEENY's Adjutant-General.

The men here are hopeful in the extreme, and talk of a speedy attack on the frontier by Gen. SWEENEY. In view of such an attempt at invasion, Gen. MEADE will start for Ogdensburgh at 6 o'cloek this evening.

A company of sixty men, armed with revolvers, got on the midnight train of the New-York Central Railroad this morning, and stopped at Rome, *en route* to Ogdensburgh. They were organized at Albany and Troy, and are for the most part veterans who have served during the rebellion. No officers accompanied them. They were uninformed. Other similar detachments are reported as moving from different places along the line towards the same point.

Suspension Bridge Closed.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Sunday, June 3.

The news at this point is unimportant to-day. The bridge is closed and barricaded, and no passage across the river is permitted. None of the Canadian troops have yet returned from the front.

The feeling of the Canadian refugees here is intensely bitter against the captured Fenians. Much loud talk is indulged in. The common expression is that the prisoners should be hanged at once without mercy.

Crowds of people have come on the Eastern trains to see the fighting. The station at Lockport alone sold four hundred tickets to this place and Niagara Falls.

The general opinion is that O'NEILL's movement is but the beginning. Another movement is looked for to-night elsewhere.

Reported Fight Near Suspension Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS, 2½ MILES NORTH OF RIDGEWAY, GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, Saturday, June 2.

A fight took place at this point to-day. The Canadian forces advancing from Port Colborne met the Fenian picket line and drove it in. A sharp but short fight ensued, and the Canadian force was driven back, losing 15 to 20 men killed and wounded.

It fell back to Ridgeway, on the railroad, the Fenians following for a short distance, then retreating to their first position. Their loss is not known. The Canadian force numbered 900 men, all volunteers. A Fenian straggler says they had only 800 men engaged.

A column of 1,500 regulars is within four miles of the Fenians on the Stevensville road, and will attack early to-morrow, if not to-night. A hard fight is looked for, and will decide the fate of the Fenians on the left bank of the Niagara.

Fenians Gone From Detroit.

DETROIT, Sunday, June 3, 1866.

It is positively affirmed that between 200 and 300 Feniane left this city last night on a vessel in towage, but their destination is unknown. A great number of strangers is secreted in the city. A demonstration in some direction is undoubtedly intended.

Large quantities of rifles in the Merchants' Dispatch warehouse were seized to-night by the United States authorities.

Fenian Affairs in the Vicinity of Detroit—The Canadians in Strong Force—No Interruption on the Great Western Railroad.

DETROIT, Sunday, June 3.

The rumors of a Fenian movement on the western borders are believed to be groundless. The Canadian volunteers, in strong force, are at all available crossings, and the utmost vigilance is observed. Armed steamers patrol the rivers during the night.

Much regret is expressed here at the reported death of Booker, of the Canadian volunteers. He had many friends here.

The report that the Canadian Government had taken control of the rolling stock of the railroads is untrue.

Communications on the Great Western Railroad, between Detroit and the Suspension Bridge, are uninterrupted, and the trains are running with their usual regularity.

Fenian Affairs at Ogdensburgh—Several Hundred Fenians at Malone—Important Dispatch from the United States District-Attorney—The Revenue Cutter Ordered to Sink any Vessels Attempting to Cross to Canada—A Company of Regulars Expected—Neutrality to be Enforced.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Sunday, June 3—3 P. M.

Every train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad coming East since Friday morning has brought from fifty to one hundred and fifty men, supposed to be Fenians. All have switched of at Dekalb Junction, sixteen miles south of this place, and passed on to Malone. Up to Saturday noon three hundred and fifty men had concentrated at the latter place. This A. M., at 4 o'clock, one hundred and fifty men were at Potsdam Junction, awaiting transportation to Malone, and a locomotive was at the station to take them forward. There are probably six hundred men at that point to-day. At 3 A. M. to-day the Collector of this port received the following:

BUFFALO, June 2, 1866.

To D. M. Chapin, Collector, Ogdensburgh:

Put as heavy guns on the revenue cutter as she will bear, and arm any other vessel in port with cannon from the arsenal, and sink any vessels that attempt to cross to Canada with Fenians on board. Collect all boats on the river and guard them. Spare neither trouble or expense to enforce neutrality.

(Signed) W. A. DART, U. S. District-Attorney.

It is proper to say the cutter is a 600 ton, very fast-sailing steamer, and is provided with two 24-pounder Dahlgren guns and a rifled 32-pounder, and needs no assistance to prevent a crossing at this point.

There is no unusual excitement here, and no one anticipates a visitation from the Fenians.

A company of United States regulars will arrive here to-morrow to enforce neutrality.

The Fenians Captured by the Michigan.

TORONTO, C. W., Sunday, June 3.

There can be little doubt, from the dispatches received here, that the Fenians attempted to evacuate Fort Erie last night, and that the steamer *Michigan* captured 700, while about 850 escaped to the American side, and nearly all the rest were captured by the British forces.

Reports from Toronto—One Hundred and Fifty Fenians Captured.

TORONTO, C. W., Sunday, June 3.

Col. PEACOCK is at Fort Erie, picking up Fenian stragglers and taking care of commissary supplies shipped by the Great Western Railway to the fort.

A report from Windsor says that a body of Fenians passed down the river on boats in the night toward Lake Erie.

The *Leader's* Buffalo special says all the Fenians escaped but 140 stragglers and about 25 wounded of the Eighteenth Fenian regiment. Gen. O'NEILL and his officers are guarded on board the *Michigan*, and a tug containing 700 of his command, is in possession of the American authorities.

The excitement has somewhat subsided in Canada, but an attack is looked for at Cornwall, Sarnia and Windsor to-night.

A private letter from Buffalo, written on the night of the attack upon Fort Erie, says there were 10,000 Fenians in Buffalo, only 2,000 of whom would cross and make a feint; that Col. LYNCH, formerly of Toronto, and late an officer in SHERMAN'S army, with 700 men from Memphis, formed part of O'NEILL'S command.

The "Queen's Own" lost six killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded.

Preparations of the Canadian Government—Fenians Threatening Montreal.

TORONTO, Sunday, June 3—10 P. M.

The *Leader's* extra to-night contains the following:

The Government is preparing to put several steamers on the lakes, armed and manned by sailors from war ships at Montreal.

Many Canadians in Chicago have telegraphed their determination to come over and assist in the defence of the country.

The British forces are concentrating at Prescott, St. John and Cromwell, where an attack is expected hourly.

The steamer *Nova Scotia* is expected to-night from Quebec with six hundred British troops.

Reports deemed reliable, from other sources, say that two thousand Fenians are at St. Armond, opposite St. Johns, threatening Montreal; also that a force of about two or three thousand are at St. Regis, six milcs from Cornwall.

From what little news can be obtained it is evident that Fort Erie is only a blind, and that SWEENY contemplates an invasion on the line of the St. Lawrence and Detroit River or Lake Huron in heavy force, and the Government feel sanguine of its ability to meet and roll back every attack.

The action of the American authorities in seizing the Fenians at Buffalo, is accepted as an earnest of our Government's desire to keep good faith with other nations on the neutrality question.

To-day being Sunday, very little news comes over the wires, but the streets all day have been full of people, and particularly about the *Leader* office, eagerly devouring the contents of every extra.

Several bodies of dead and wounded from the battle-fields arrived here to-night on the steamer. An immense concourse of people was present to do honor to Canadian martyrs.

The Evacuation of Fort Erie—Desertion of the Picket Guards.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 3—1 P. M.

As far as we can make out from the many conflicting reports received and given, it would appear that the descent on Fort Erie has been a complete failure, unless it may have been intended as a feint to attract attention from the real point of attack.

There is no reason to believe that one of the invaders is left on the Niagara side, Fort Erie being entirely evacuated.

Fort Erie was evacuated a little after 2 A. M. At about that time signals were made from the camp in the ruins of the Fort, and two powerful tugs steamed out of Buffalo Creek, crossed to Fort Erie, and the Fenians commenced the evacuation of Canada. Within half an hour the entire body of troops in the camp proper returned to the American shore. Not only this, but so rapid was the conception and execution of the plan of retreat, that no notice was given to the picket lines extending along the bank of the river.

About 800 men are reported to have reached Buffalo on board the two tugs. Some forty more, constituting the picket guards along the river, escaped in the smaller boats. Great indignation was manifested by the men who had been stationed on the outpost duty at being deserted by their comrades. Had it not been for the approach of a detachment of British cavalry, driving them in, it is probable that none of them would have learned of the evacuation in time to escape.

The house of Mrs. LEWIS and a tavern and the Post-office at Fort Erie are now turned into hospitals. Dr. S. TROWBRIDGE, of Buffalo, is now attending the wounded. The Erie and Niagara Railroad House is also used for hospital purposes. In these places are the following:

Dr. RICHARD F. RING, of Port Robinson; WM. P. ALLY, ankle joint shattered; his foot was amputated by Dr. MINERS; MATHEW CROATLEY, of Cincinnati, Sergeant of the Eighteenth Fenian Regiment, is at the Erie and Niagara Railroad House, shot through the hand; JOHN LYNCH, of Cincinnati, and private in the Eighteenth Fenian Regiment, is shot in the thigh; a Kentucky man, too badly wounded to give his name, is lying at the same place; he is shot in the neck, and will probably die; MICHAEL RAFFERTY, of Louisville; Capt. BOLAND, Captain Independent Company Fenian Cavalry—wrist shattered badly, and slight wound in the side: JOHN BRADLEY, Port Colborne Welland Battery—shot in the knee joint; JOHN HOBSON, Welland Battery—wounded badly in the leg.

A later report than the above says that of some 850 who attempted to get back from Fort Erie, 700 were captured by the steamer *Michigan*, 5 killed and 25 wounded.

The news from the eastern portion leaves no doubt that the main attack will be directed toward Montreal.

About 10 o'clock this morning another wing of the Thirtieth Regiment left Montreal for the front.

The Seventh Fusileers, from Quebec, are expected here momentarily. All the volunteers here are ordered to parade this afternoon at their armories in full dress.

The Excitement in Montreal—Wild and Absurd Stories—The Gathering of Fenians at Malone.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 3—10 P. M.

The excitement here incident to the movements of the Fenians in this province still continues to be of the most intense nature, and is hourly heightened by the news received from the seat of war. All day long the streets have been overflowing, immense crowds being collected in and around the hotels, cafes, newspaper offices and street corners.

During the day heavy firing of signal guns in the interest of the Government has been heard in the direction of Chambillierre Point, about twenty miles southeast of this city. The firing is believed to indicate the approach of the Fenians from the direction of St. Albans, Vermont, upon Montreal, and at this writing I learn that a body of at least two thousand men, said to be commanded by Gen. SWEENY in person, are marching upon St. Armand, a village fifteen miles beyond St. Johns.

During the night and this morning heavy reinforcements have been concentrating at St. Johns and Hemmingsford, being the two principal points that cover Montreal besides Stanstead, situated still further east, which is already well defended. During to-day further reinforcements of all arms of the service have been forwarded by the Grand Trunk Railway to the above important points with the greatest possible dispatch. All freight and passenger travel over the Grand Trunk has been suspended since yesterday, leaving the road at the entire disposal of the Government. The daily mail steam line was to-day stopped, and the two boats at Prescott detained by order of the Government for any emergency.

Later this evening I learn that two British men-of-war are on the way here from Quebec to aid in the public defences. The Royal Mail steamer *Hymalaya* has arrived at Quebec with the Canadian One Hundredth, or Prince of Wales Regiment, together with the Forty-third regulars, direct from Malta.

The Government have official information that large bodies of Fenians are concentrating at Malone, N. Y., nearly opposite Cornwall, on the St. Lawrence, with a view, it is supposed, to make an attack upon the Grand Trunk Railway or the canal at some point between this city and Cornwall, thereby cutting off the only communications between Upper and Lower Canada. To meet this, the principal points between Montreal and Cornwall where the Fenian prisoners are under Her Majesty's lock and key have been heavily reinforced by volunteers of all arms, and to this point also, I am reliably informed, Her Majesty's Thirtieth regulars, which left here last night, have been sent. The Twenty-fifth (King's Own Borderers) were likewise ordered to Cornwall, but upon their arrival at the station the order was countermanded on account of the threatening aspect of affairs in the direction of St. Johns.

To meet the defence of the St. Lawrence, two gunboats have been improvised from tug-boats plying in these waters—one in this city and another in Quebec—equipped and manned from Her Majesty's corvettes, the *Pylades*, lying at this point, and the *Aurora*, at Quebec. These gunboats will be equipped with Armstrong guns and twelve-pounder howitzers. They sailed to-night, under sealed orders.

The Seventh Fusileers, from Quebec, with the Fourth battalion of the rifle brigade, Prince Consort's Own, from this city, are under marching orders to-night.

At six o'clock this afternoon Maj.-Gen. JAMES LINDSAY, commanding the department, who has sufficiently recovered from the accident mentioned in my last, inspected the heavy reserves of regulars and volunteers still held here. The parade took place upon the Champ de Mars and was a most gorgeous spectacle. The entrance of Gen. LINDSAY upon the ground and the movements of the troops drew forth the most enthusiastic cheers from the thousands of citizens who beheld the review. The most unbounded confidence is reposed in the volunteers by the citizens.

The news of the arrival of America's great commander, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, on the frontier, was received here with the wildest applause, as the Canadians now believe that the United States Government intend to act in good faith toward them.

Reinforcements are now known to be on the way here from Halifax, and the steamer *Belgian* will bring additional troops from England.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir JOHN MICHEL, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, returned to this city yesterday from the West. Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN HOPE, K. C. B., commanding her Majesty's North American and West India squadron, leaves Halifax to-morrow in the flagship *Duncan*, for this place.

Some idea of the extent of the excitement prevailing may be gained from the fact that the Montreal *Herald* has issued upward of sixty thousand extras to-day.

Hemmingsford is at this moment, 12:30 A. M., the threatened point. The Canadian forces are strong at that point.

Military Movements in Canada—The Cornwall Canal.

MONTREAL, Sunday, June 3.

Two companies of regulars, about five thousand volunteers and three batteries of field artillery, and sixty men and officers from the war sloop *Pylades*, now in the harbor here, left here last night, as a naval brigade to protect the Cornwall Canal. A large number of sailors are to follow.

There are two men-of-war on the way from Quebec to this city.

Excitement in Albany—Sweeney at the Delavan House.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 3.

There has been great excitement among the Fenians here to-day, and unusual activity. The news of the capture of Col. O'NEILL and his force appears to have given renewed energy to the different organizations in this city, and meetings of consultation, attended by some of the most prominent and influential Irishmen, have been held during the day. The presence of Gen. SWEENEY in the city, (he having arrived here this morning,) has added to the enthusiasm of the friends and sympathisers of the army of invasion. Gen. SWEENY has been in consultation with various gentlemen at the Delavan House, but has not appeared on the street. The object of his visit here of course is a secret, and his destination is also unknown. It is stated, however, that he will leave the city to-night, and it is believed that he will proceed Northward.

The leaders in this city say the operations in the vicinity of Buffalo were intended as a feint, and that all has been accomplished in that locality that was expected. They also say that the grand movement has been made, or soon will be, many miles distant from Buffalo.

It is even stated with considerable confidence that fighting has been in progress in another quarter to-day. What ground they have for this opinion is unknown to all save the leaders. It is well known here that the recruits for Fenians, who went from this city, and those from other places who passed through here during the past week, went up the Rome and Watertown Railroad. This strengthens the belief that more formidable operations than any yet developed are contemplated on the Northern Frontier. The Fenians here are sanguine of ultimate success, but are not very communicative.

A public meeting of the sympathizers of the Fenian movement has been called to-morrow night at the City Hall. The call is signed by all the Head Centres of the city, and they assert it has the countenance and approval of very many of the most influential citizens of Albany.

Fenians Crossing Lake Erie.

ERIE, Penn., Sunday, June 3.

Three hundred Fenians embarked near this place for some point in Canada this morning. A fleet of seven large fishing boats has also left Barcelona for Long Point, with Fenians and supplies.

Gov. Fenton will Not Call Out the State Troops—Sweeney at Albany—More Fenians Gone North.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 3.

No proclamation will be issued by the Governor calling out the State troops, unless it shall be deemed necessary for the protection of State or private property, or upon the request of the General Government.

About a car load of Fenians, composed of New-Yorkers and Albanians, left for the West on the night train.

A mass meeting of the Stephens and Sweeney Fenians is called for to-morrow evening.

The Fenians of Canada-West.

CORNWALL, C. W., Sunday, June 3.

The Fenians are concentrating here in force. No demonstrations have been made by them yet.

Fenians on the way to St. Albans,

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sunday, June 3.

About 150 Fenians passed through here last night bound for St. Albans, which makes about 450 who have arrived since 6 P. M. yesterday. They are commanded by Col. MICHAEL SCANLAN.

More Recruits for the Fenian Army,

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 3.

A company of 80 Fenians, under command of Captain Trainer, left here this evening by the Northern Railroad, for the front.

How the News of the Fenian Disaster was Received in the City—But Little Excitement Manifested—Everybody Expected It—Verdict, Served Them Right.

The Roberts-Sweeney Fenians were jubilant yesterday morning, as the news was telegraphed over the wires that the invading hosts under Col. O'NEIL had been victorious on Canadian soil, and that the hated redcoats had been thrashed. Joy irradiated the features of valorous Celts who clustered about the newspaper bulletin boards, and many were the complimentary remarks passed upon the men at the front. Extras were issued at one or two of the daily paper offices, and soon scores of frantic newsboys were howling them through the highways and byways, startling quiet citizens with their cries of "Fenian battle in Canada! Defeat of the British troops! Cabture of Quebec! Montreal surrounded!" Of course, everybody knew these cries were absurd, but everybody bought the extras, paying ten cents therefor, to the great delight and profit of the boys. At ROBERTS' headquarters a considerable crowd collected, for whose delectation the various telegraphic dispatches were posted upon a bulletin-board. Col. ROBERTS was in his office nearly all day receiving the congratulations of his friends for having at last made a warlike demonstration in favor of Ireland. Clerks wore smiling faces, cheerfully whisling "The Wearing of the Green," while performing their allotted duties. Enthusiastic Fenians dropped in occasionally to tender their services to aid "the men in the gap," and were furnished with the requisite facilities to enable them to proceed to Canada by the shortest underground railway. Other patriotic Celts approached the clerk with the winning smile, and desired to know if any more bonds could be obtained, and being assured that there were a few more left, deposited their greenbacks with the smiling individual, receiving therefor a nice, crisp, pretty-looking piece of paper, on which was printed in green ink the words, "Republic of Ireland." A very good business is being done just now in those same pieces of paper; and considering the cost of printing, the man with the chronic smile must be making a handsome profit. We saw some pieces not larger than a man's hand sold for ten dollars.

Up to three o'clock P. M. the Roberts-Sweeney Fenians were satisfied with the situation, as announced by telegraph, their countenances betokening their confidence in the movement. But at three o'clock a "change came o'er the spirit of their dreams." Fresh dispatches announced the attempted retreat of the heroic O'NEIL and his followers, and their capture by the United States authorities. Faces grew long, and the smile of confidence departed from countenances lately so joyous. The affair was canvassed in whispers, few having courage enough to raise their voices aloud. Men no longer came to volunteer their fighting services; the flow of greenbacks ceased, and the clerk, whose winning smile had assumed a lugubrious twist, could no longer dispose of his pretty pieces of paper. Gloom settled upon the faces of all, and jubilant spirits became depressed.

Mr. ROBERTS was evidently chagrined, but took the matter philosophically. He says that the fate which has overtaken Col. O'NEIL's expedition had been expected, and intimated that his force was only put across at Fort Erie as a feint to draw British troops from other localities where a stronger attack is to be made. The failure of the Colonel to accomplish the subjugation of Canada does not interfere in the least with the Fenian plans. His move was only a small portion of the programme, and the rest will be given after a proper intermission. High Fenian authority says that a person who went to Washington a short time ago to consult with President JOHNSON in regard to the present movement, was assured that they need apprehend no trouble on the part of the United States authorities; that it would be necessary to make a show of attempting to prevent a Canadian invasion, but active movements need not be apprehended. In regard to according belligerent rights to the Fenians when they had planted their banner upon British soil, the President is represented as having said that "this Government will recognize accomplished facts—when the Fenians show their ability to become belligerents, they will be accorded the rights of belligerents." This assurance, or this reported assurance, is said to have had great weight in determining the leaders to undertake the present invasion. Much surprise and chagrin is manifested at the prompt and energetic manner in which the U. S. Government has interfered for the prevention of the Fenian fillibustering schemes. Without such interference, it is said that Canada would surely have fallen a prey to the invaders, so comprehensive were the plans of Gen. SWEENEY. Attempts will still be made, so it is affirmed, to evade the United States forces, and effect a lodgment of Fenians on the Canadian shore. Assertions are made to the effect that all the Irish in Canada, and one-half the British troops there, are ready to take up arms and fight in the Fenian cause. Another demonstration will doubtless be made within a day or two at some other point on the border, and the public may look for another *fiasco* as complete and disastrous as KILLIAN'S at Campobello or O'NIEL'S at Fort Erie.

The rain of yesterday prevented any large gatherings in the streets, but at the hotels and other public places the news was read by eager crowds and variously commented upon. While the general expression of the public is of sympathy with Ireland, the Canadian movement is looked upon with contempt. Were it not for the sad fact that hundreds of poor, deluded Irishmen must suffer for the reckless acts of their dishonest leaders, the denoument of the rediculous farce would create nothing but universal laughter. As it is, a feeling of pity for the unfortunates who have fallen into British hands is expressed by all, while the hope is entertained that our Government will at once turn over to English authorities those who have instigated the movement. It is said by the officials at the Roberts-Sweeney headquarters that 5,000 men, well armed and equipped, have left this City for the Canada border within the past week. The course taken by them is more northerly than westerly. It is a well known fact that a large number of thieves and roughs have departed with the crowd, having dim visions of plunder in their eyes. If the people of Canada cannot be reached, the inhabitants around St. Albans will be the victims. Chickens in that neighborhood should roost high.

About 35 members of the Grattan Circle started for the Canadian frontier on Saturday from Williamsburgh, under the command of JAMES J. MALONEY. They were well supplied with money, but had very small kits. They were accompanied to the North River boat by Dr. MURPHY, Centre of the Circle. A squad of men under Capt. CURRAN, recruited by the wing of the Emmet Circle, which meets at Masonic Hall, Grand-street, left at the same time. On their way to the boat they were joined by a company from a Roberts-Sweeney circle in the Western District, and the whole proceeded northward together. It is understood that they are all under the command of Col. JAMES J. MALONEY, a wealthy liquor-dealer on the North side. Yesterday everything in Fenian circles appeared quiet. Toward 3 o'clock in the afternoon a company of about 50 young men, dressed in military costume and armed with rifles, preceded by a band of music, made quite a sensation by parading the streets, many believing them to be Fenians on the war-path, but it transpired that they were a party of young Germans on their way to the Catholic church in North Fifth-street to celebrate Corpus Christi.

Cotton Market—The Red River Country Devastated by Floods.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, June 3.

Cotton dull; sales 200 bales; 35c.@36c. for middlings; to-day's receipts 428 bales. Sterling 56.

The levee at Alexandria has given way, and the town is flooded. The entire Red River Country is devastated.

Sailed on the 30th, *Zenobia* for Boston; to-day, *George Washington* and *Fung Shuey*, for New-York; *St. Louis*, for Boston.

Arrived, *Raleigh* and *George Cromwell*, from New-York.

Hotel Burned.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Sunday, June 3.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night the barn attached to the Tryon House was discovered in flames, which communicated to the hotel, and before they were checked consumed the entire building, with an adjoining dwelling. Loss $8,000 to $10,000. Insured $4,000 on the hotel and $2,000 on furniture and liquors.

NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS, PHILOSOPHICAL AND THEOLOGICAL. JAMES MARTINEAU. Boston: WILLIAM V. SPENCER.

In this handsome duodecimo of four hundred and twenty-four pages, we have nine elaborate philosophical and theological essays, by the eminent Professor of Manchester College, London. Apart from the intrinsic merits of these papers, they have a special and seasonable value as careful and candid expositions of the prevalent philosophies of the age, about which it is an intellectual and moral necessity that every intelligent person should have, at least a general knowledge. Mr. MARTINEAU is singularly fair and faithful in his statements of doctrines, theories and systems, and eminently lucid in their illustration; but his great merit is the distinct and earnest manner and method whereby he controverts what he deems error; he is one of the few philosophical critics who can warmly appreciate the true, while he trenchantly attacks the false; that is, he is as discriminating as he is appreciative; so that, whether we agree with him or not, we are sure to get at the heart of his subject. This is the great benefit to be derived from these essays. They set in a clear light the principles which, though in vogue, are vaguely understood, blindly accepted, or ignorantly opposed. Take, for instance, the two leading thinkers of the day, whose views have insensibly modified the opinions of thousands, whose principles have more or less influenced the character and conduct of so many average thinkers and prominent actors in politics, society, letters, science and religion—COMTE and MILL—the two first essays in this volume unfold the system, estimate the traits, define the position, and analyze the influence of each. No censor could touch more deftly the weak points, no admirer more justly indicate the strong elements of the positive philosophy; while the psychological tests applied to MILL's theory brings out all it has contributed and all wherever it is deficient in philosophical truth and practical significance. With equal insight and rational eloquence are discussed the vast problems of "Nature and God," "Science, Nescience and Faith," "Revelation, What it Is and What it Is Not," and "Theology in its Relation to Progressive Knowledge." These, it will be perceived, are all topics affiliated with the social, scientific and religious problems of the times; and, as such, have an immediate value and significance for all students, teachers and thoughtful readers, as well as for professed theologians. In the essay on the *Personal Influence of our Present Theology*, a masterly, though brief analysis and description is given of NEWMAN, COLERIDGE and CARLYLE—three most suggestive representative types of modern English speculation; while as specimens of thorough critical exposition and argument, few philosophical reviews have appeared in England more searching and suggestive than the complete and well-considered estimates of *Mansell's Limits of Religious Thought* and *Bain's Cerebral Psychology*. We have attempted no statement of MARTINEAU's philosophic or religious creed, nor sought to analyze his critical system; neither have we signified our full assent to the opinions or our sympathy with all the sentiments of the gifted essayist; our purpose has been to indicate the value and interest of his labors as an expositor of the current philosophy—to commend his earnestness of purpose, lucidity of thought, clearness and force of expression, candor in controversy, humanity of feeling and integrity of faith, and thus to make apparent his distinguished claims to frank and grateful recognition as a philosophical and theological essayist.

ARMADALE. A Novel: By WILKIE COLLINS. With Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 2?0. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The publication of this novel in *Harper's Magazine* has already introduced it to a large number of readers, but there are many who will prefer to take the whole story together and thus avoid the risk of breaking by monthly intervals the thread of a narrative requiring close attention. Like most of Mr. COLLINS' books, *Armadale* is a history of a plot undertaken by astute and plausible villainy against the lives and property of unsuspecting and feeble-minded persons. In the development of these plots there have been exhibited a wonderful degree of skill in construction, and polished vigor in composition. Whether the drawing of his heroes and heroines is from real life or not, there is about the bad characters in his books a lurid vice which is unreal, and *Armadale* is open to this criticism as much as its predecessors. Nor is Mr. COLLINS' range of characters extensive. If the clever wicked woman and the clever wicked man be omitted, there is hardly a personation which is very striking, nor are there many which betray a kindly feeling toward humanity on the part of the author. We do not remember that Mr. COLLINS has ever sketched an educated, clever, sympathetic and loving woman, nor an educated, sensible, sympathetic and large-hearted man. Still his books are wonderful books, and will be read with avidity. There is in them an absorbing interest which is often positively startling, and which never flags for a single page.

The story of *Armadale* is rather complicated in construction; but we need do no more in describing it than to say that there are two Allan Armadales, the father of one of whom killed the father of the other in revenge for a grievous injury. The two boys were widely separated in very early life, and only accidentally became acquainted, when, however, they formed close friendship. One of them had assumed the name of Midwinter, for reasons. Midwinter is a warm-hearted, impulsive and superstitious being, of whom we should think anybody but his friend Allan would soon be excessively tired. He is acquainted with the story of the murder, and in a remarkable dream sees three tableaux which, to his mind, prefigure circumstances whereby he in his turn will become a murderer, and of the son of the first victim. In each of these tableaux a mysterious woman holds a prominent place. The tableaux are, in the course of the novel, all realized, and the mysterious woman comes to light, and is, in fact, the main figure of the whole story. She was acquainted with the entire history of Allan Armadale, and knew the terms of a will by which he inherits a large fortune, and by which his widow, if he married, would receive a handsome income. Accordingly she determines to marry him. In this she is frustrated by the fact that he falls in love with somebody else, and she then determines to marry Midwinter under his real name of Allan Armadale, then murder the other Allan Armadale and represent herself as his widow, her living husband being otherwise disposed of. The manner in which she attempts the crime three times and fails, and the conspiracies in which she is aided by male and female confederates must be learned from the book itself.

The character of Lydia Gwilt, the mysterious woman of the dream, and the chief personage on whom the interest of the story turns, is developed by the most skillful and elaborate treatment which we remember to have seen in any work of fiction. She is a woman of great intellect of a certain sort, a consummate actor, an actual poisoner before the story opens, and only saved from the gallows by a legal fiction, but, with all these, of the most passionate femininity and great beauty of form and feature. Miss Gwilt will, we think, take her place among the portrait gallery of fiction which the memory treasures up. Deadly as are her proclivities, the spell she casts over her intended victims extends itself to the reader, who will close the book with the pitying thought with which she reviews her own career, and which might have been one of bright hopes and domestic felicity instead of crime and disgrace.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS HAREM; OR, AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG, HIS NUMEROUS WIVES AND CHILDREN. By Mrs. C. V. WAITE. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Mrs. WAITE's history is, for the most part, a collection of facts and documents gathered from the newspaper files during the last six or eight years. These of course have a certain value, and here they serve the purpose of helping to make a volume in which to embody an account "of the numerous wives and children" of BRIGHAM YOUNG; but the author greatly overrates the real worth of these painful revelations regarding the unfortunate beings who comprise the household of the prophet. At best, the statements which are made can only serve to gratify a prurient curiosity. Mrs. WAITE has had opportunities for personally observing the workings of Mormonism, and the hearty hatred she shows for the "peculiar institution" of Utah is the chief redeeming feature of her book.

GARDEN FLOWERS: HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. A treatise on the culture of hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, animals, herbaceous and bedding plants. By EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., Author of Flowers for the Parlor and Garden. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

GARDEN VEGETABLES AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By FEARING BURR, Jr. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

If horticulture is not elevated into one of the fine arts, Messrs. TILTON & Co. will have the consciousness that they cannot be held responsible for the failure to achieve such a result. The four volumes they have issued this Spring—*Grape Culture*, the *Book of Roses*, with *Garden Flowers* and *Garden Vegetables*—have been produced in a style of typographical elegance never before attempted with works of this character. The two volumes first named have already been noticed; and it is almost enough to add that the last two of the series are in every respect fully equal to those which have preceded them. In *Garden Vegetables* brief and thoroughly practical instructions are given regarding the best method of cultivating everything which finds place in a garden, from radishes and potatoes to squashes, pumpkins and watermelons. The lavish manner in which this manual is illustrated is sufficiently indicated by the fact that no vegetable is too common place to be represented. In *Garden Flowers* Mr. RAND gives us just such a hand-book as has long been needed. In arrangement it is perfectly simple, and the directions given for the cultivation of plants are concise and thoroughly practical. These volumes, which make a library in themselves, will be accepted as standard works upon the subjects of which they respectively treat.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by Rev. CHARLES HOLE, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge; with additions and corrections by W. A. WHEELER, M. A. 16mo, pp. 453. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The title of "Universal Index to Biographical Dictionaries," or something of similar purport would have been a much more accurate description of this work than that quoted above, for all it gives is the name of the individual and the art or profession in which he gained distinction and the years of his birth and death in a single line. In adapting the volume to the wants of this market, Mr. WHEELER simply undertook to add to the English edition such American names as would fit it for use here, and he fell into the very natural mistake of accepting as accurate the work which he was called upon to revise. How far that was from being complete, may be inferred from a glance at the 10 or 12 pages of *addenda* recently made to the English edition which contain such names as those of Lord BACON, JOHN CALVIN, DANTE, Miss FREDERIKA BREMER, and a number of others equally eminent. Such omissions as these indicate a haste in the preparation of the original volume which will inevitably weaken confidence in its accuracy. As a manual for reference, however, the work will be found valuable and convenient.

THE MASQUERADE AND OTHER POEMS. By JOHN GODFREY SAXE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. SAXE is not a great poet, by any means, and he would undoubtedly regard it as a joke quite equal to any he ever perpetrated if some enthusiastic admirer should claim that rank for him. His humor, however, is unintermitting, and what is better still, it is of that sort which the people invariably enjoy. His latest volume, *The Masquerade*, takes its title from the leading poem in the work. Beside this, there are other poems, with sonnets, epigrams, &c., &c., all of which are thoroughly characteristic, and exceedingly entertaining, withal, as a masquerade should be.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES. By WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Comedian. 12mo. 274 pp. New-York: American News Company.

Although this collection of the experiences of a well-known actor is interesting and readable, it hardly can claim to be considered either very clever or very droll. Mr. DAVIDGE possesses a large experience of the stage both in this country and in England, and the theatrical gossip of such a man will always command attention. Some of his anecdotes are good, but what seems to us of most value is the insight which the book gives of the machinery and arrangements of theatrical representations, and which is aided by a series of engravings.

RECOMMENDED TO MERCY. A Novel. By the author of "Taken upon Trust," &c. 12mo, pp. 345. New-York: CARLETON.

This is one of the numerous stories which are written to show that a fallen woman needs not be a lost one, and that the contempt felt toward such by the female sex generally may be misplaced. The author has shown some ingenuity in constructing the plot of the book, which is written in an agreeable though not vivid style.

A LIFE'S LESSONS, by Mrs. GORE. 8vo, paper, pp. 188. New-York: FREDERICK A. BRADY.

Mrs. GORE's novels are usually of English fashionable life, and usually just as interesting as boudoir literature is apt to be. "A Life's Lessons" is a fair specimen of her powers, which, judging from the prolific activity of her pen, seem to be appreciated by those for whom she writes.

MAD MONKTON AND OTHER TALES. By WILKIE COLLINS. 8vo., paper, pp. 132. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

This is a reprint of five of Mr. COLLINS' early short stories. They are all very good, and to many of the author's admirers will be new also.

Miscellaneous.

—FELIX O. C. DARLEY, one of the cleverest and most accomplished of American draughtsmen, will sail for Europe in the *Cuba*, from Boston, on the 6th instant. The facile and characteristic pencil of Mr. DARLEY is, perhaps, chiefly known to the refined lovers of art, through his series of exquisite and elaborate illustrations of the New-England romance of *Margaret*—an artistic triumph which won the praise of the best critics at home and abroad. But it is as an illustrator of COOPER, DICKENS and other popular writers that DARLEY is most widely appreciated; as a sagacious and ideal caricaturist his talent is unique; while some of his recent crayon sketches of scenes in the war are full of spirit, skill and feeling. His friends and admirers will wish him a safe voyage and an auspicious return.

—The June number of the *Eclectic* has an unusually varied and interesting table of contents. Among the more noticeable papers is one by the late Dr. WHEWELL on Grote's Plato. Peculiar interest attaches to this from the fact that it was the last ever written by the distinguished author, and that he left it unfinished. The first of the series on "Celtic Literature," which MATTHEW ARNOLD is now contributing to the *Cornhill Magazine*, is also given. The other articles cover an extended range, and every reader will be sure to find among them some one of special interest. A likeness of Sir FRANCIS GRANT, Bart., an unusually artistic engraving, forms the frontispiece to this number of the *Eclectic*.

—In another column Messrs. L. PRANG & Co. call attention to one of their exceedingly successful chromo-lithographic pictures—the "Chickens." The original was painted by A. F. TAIT, of this City, and no less than sixteen colors are used in its reproduction by the chromo-lithographic method, which is so successful that it is difficult at first sight to distinguish the copy from the original. This piece, the publishers state, will be followed by a number of others, including landscapes, figure-pieces, &c.

—Mr. DISTURNELL has just issued a railway and steamship guide, containing all the information of which the Summer tourist stands in need. It also has a map with a bird's-eye view of Niagara River, exhibiting very clearly the "strategic points" from and against which the Fenians are operating.

—Bibliophiles will be interested in knowing that Mr. MOHUN, of the firm of MOHUN & EBBS, sailed for Europe on Saturday. He expects to be gone three months, and will spend his time in gathering those rare works the collection of which is a specialty with the firm named.

—Mr. HENRY CLEVELAND, formerly editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, has in preparation a volume comprising the life, letters and speeches of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS. It will probably be published this Fall.

—Mr. CARLETON announces as nearly ready *James Stephens and the Fenian Brotherhood*. Beside a sketch of the life of the C. O. I. R., this work, which is published under Mr. STEPHENS' sanction, will contain an accurate account of the manner in which he escaped from the Dublin prison.

—A volume of WILKIE COLLINS' miscellanies, under the title of *Dead Monkton and other Tales*, has just been published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

—CARLETON will soon publish a novel by Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT, under the title. *The Mute Singer*.

—It is reported that BAYARD TAYLOR and GEORGE BOKER contemplate an overland trip to California this Summer.

—Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS will soon publish a volume by Gail Hamilton, with the taking title, *Summer Rest*.

Books Received.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by Rev. CHARLES HOLE, B. A., Trinity College, Cambridge; with additions and corrections by W. A. WHEELER, M. A. 16mo, pp. 453. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS HAREM; or an authentic history of BRIGHAM YOUNG, his numerous wives and children. By Mrs. C. V. WAITE. 12mo, pp. 280. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

MAD MONCKTON AND OTHER TALES. By WILKIE COLLINS. 8vo, pp. 132. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

DIUTURNITY, OR THE COMPARATIVE AGE OF THE WORLD. By Rev. K. ABBY LARGE. 16mo, pp. 360. Cincinnati: APPLEGATE & Co.

GYPSY BREYNTON. By E. STUART PHELPS. 16mo, pp. 276. Boston: GRAVES & YOUNG.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE. By Hon. Mrs. NORTON. 16mo, pp. 115. New-York: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FROM CONEY ISLAND.

Looking Out for the Board of Health—Opposition all Assumed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONEY ISLAND, NEW-YORK BAY, Sunday, June 3, 1866.

All day long we islanders have been peering out through a driving rain-storm, watching for the Metropolitan Board of Health. But the clouds have been lowery, and we have, therefore, caught only an occasional glimpse of the extremities of our island when they have lifted. Then we have rapidly swept the island and the horizon with our telescopes, expecting either to see a host of sappers and miners, teamsters, carpenters, Metropolitan Policemen and United States marines, busily throwing up intrenchments near the Pavilion Hotel, or a small armada bearing down upon the island from the Upper Bay. But we have seen nothing of the kind. Instead, we have viewed only the barren beach in the foreground, a score or so of coasters creeping up toward the Narrows, and far out in the great Bay the black and forbidding hulks of the six dismantled cholera ships.

Our fears that your Health Board intended to seize the western point of our island were heightened, on Saturday, by the report which somebody set afloat setting forth the alleged offer of certain hotel proprietors here to sell out to the Board of Health. Since the close of the last season two new quite sizeable hotels have been erected on the southern beach, near the centre of the island; but subsequent to their completion the Excise Law went into effect, and from the moment when it became known that the Excise Commissioners intended to enforce the Sunday clause of this law, the landlords of the new houses, as well as those of the old hotels, were ready to sell their houses and land leases at a discount; for, said they, "If we cannot dispense liquors on the Sabbath, then hundreds who have usually come here on that day will go to Long Branch, the Highlands of Neversink, Red Bank, or elsewhere in New-Jersey, and those who do visit us will not leave a third of the money they have customarily left with us on Summer Sundays." These facts being known, it was only natural that we should credit the report which came to us, to the effect that the hotel men on the west end had proposed to the Board of Health that they should seize the peninsular part of the island and award them reasonable damages. What rendered the story doubly probable was the recent visit of President SCHULTZ and his remark to one of our land-lessees that a barrier might be run across the narrow neck near the centre of the island, and that nothing could be better fitted for quarantine purposes than the spot near the Pavilion Hotel.

Now, if the hotel proprietors of the west end contrive thus to sell out advantageously and get a vast pest-house on our shores, we of the central part of the island shall have a just claim for damages; for, even if they build a barricade to rival the Chinese wall, and though there may be no more danger of cholera infection than from the cholera ships at their present anchorage, five miles distant, the public will yet entertain its own views as to the prudence of approaching so near to this dreaded disease, and our old customers will shun us.

We are not out of the woods, notwithstanding the Board of Health have omitted to honor us with a visit to-day. It has been a disagreeably raw atmosphere, and the gentlemen of the Board probably have not ventured abroad; but if the skies are clear to-morrow we may be permitted to bask in the light of their countenances. I hope not, for a quarantine here will finish the ???? of the Excise Board, and ruin us utterly. NASSAU.

THE GERMAN MASS MEETING.

The German Societies' Address to the Public.

The Committee which has the management of the German mass meeting, to be held at Union-square this afternoon, have prepared the following address, to be read at the meeting:

To the inhabitants of New-York:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We call upon you, as a law-abiding class of citizens, to aid us in resenting the impositions which have been passed against us at Albany. This Excise Law has been passed for the ostensible purpose of oppressing the people of this City, without the least cause. This law dictates to us what we shall do on week-days, and takes away our rights altogether on Sunday. It deprives us of our social reunions on the Sabbath, and prevents those pleasant gatherings where we have so often enjoyed the company of our friends, and where we spent our time in mere innocent recreation; it has, in short, taken away our liberty, and is an outrage upon our rights, and, if we permit it, is a disgrace to our manhood. This law destroys our independance, and very materially reduces the rights and privileges of every individual. It destroys our social happiness, which is truly the most valuable nursery of liberty, and of the moral and intellectual education of the people. It curtails the furtherance of material and political interests, and as it progresses, its ravages know no bounds. Its operations have been such as to cause a blush of shame and indignation to cover the face of every honest American. Such insults require the most earnest and prompt refutation. It has to be shown and proved that the sovereign people of this City are not willing to be subjected to this unconditional surrender of their rights to a mere faction who are now using them for partisan purposes. They will not do it, even if in outward shape this should be called a binding law. "Resistance to oppression is obedience to God." This was one of the most solemnly proclaimed principles of our glorious forefathers; and it was never forgotten, even to the present time. It was a trite old saying, which was oftenest used when the liberties of the people were most endangered. Let us therefore show to the world that the same spirit of manliness still lives in our determined population; that we thoroughly understand the scope of those principles, and that we value them at their true interest; that we feel ourselves to be the worthy successors and heirs of our forefathers; and that, in short, we will not rest until this law is wiped out from our statute-books. These are not the principles of any clique or class. They are the principles of the people, and as such they will be fully and fairly promulgated at the mass-meeting on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. We will then solemnly protest against this unworthy, undignified usurpation of a few religious fanatics and temperance men, who have thus attempted to deprive others of their rights; whose desire it is to bind the proud neck of the cosmopolitan citizen of New-York, in order that, if the abominable attempt should succeed once, all other cities which should not agree with them would be subject to the same tyrannical rule.

Germans: It is not a certain class of mechanics or tradesmen who are expected, or who are alone called upon to rise up against this aggression on our rights. Every citizen whose rights are endangered is respectfully invited to come to the meeting that he may there make his grievances known, for what injures one of us injures us all. What affects the self-respect of one in this instance affects the honor and dignity of all. We therefore appeal to all of you who are not willing to allow this injustice to be inflicted upon us without resistance to come forward and aid us in the movement. We appeal to you without reference to rank or station. We appeal to physicians and lawyers, to artisans and laborers, to merchants and merchants' clerks. We appeal to the great mass of the commercial calling to come forward and sustain us. We appeal to the liquor-dealers to show the interest they take in the movement by closing their stores on Monday afternoon, and thus allow their employes to be present in a body. Leave all other considerations aside when your personal interests, your rights and your liberties are in danger. Let us show these "men of darkness" who desire to place fetters upon all the material and moral progress of the age—let us show these fanatics that this attempt to enslave us will not succeed; that we will oblige them to shrink into nothingness, that they and their followers will never be heard of again.

Dedication of a City Mission Station.

The new chapel of the City Mission, in the Thirteenth Ward, at No. 70 Columbia-street, was set apart to religious services yesterday afternoon. Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions, conducted the exercises and delivered the opening address, congratulating the people with their good fortune in having secured such a comfortable and snug place for their Christian home. He said that the past history of that Mission was a record of gospel triumphs, a continuous list of successes, a grand ingathering of such as should be saved into the fold of the great and good Shepherd, and he hoped and prayed earnestly that the dedication of that new home would give a fresh impetus to the work of evangelization, if, indeed, such impetus was really needed where there had been so much progress already.

Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, the Corresponding Secretary of the New-York City Mission, briefly alluded to the history of the efforts made for the evangelization of the masses in this City during the last forty years, and stated what progress had been made, even amid many dark days of disappointment and discouragement, and reminded the audience that by the power of the Spirit of the ever-living God and the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, all obstacles had been overcome; all hindrances had seemed to dwindle into insignificance before the aggressive yet loving work of the gospel missionaries; men and women had been brought to the Saviour's feet pleading for mercy, and for grace to make them strong against the wiles of Satan.

Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, said there was one thing which he thought had not been sufficiently emphasized in connection with the City Mission work, and that was that men and women were lifted up; were elevated; made to occupy a higher plane of existence; brought to the real enjoyment of life in living with the Saviour. This communion with Christ was glorious, and was the most powerful element of our religion. In regard to the new place of meeting, he reminded them of the prophecy relative to the second temple: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts." In that temple our Saviour had taught; there he had communed sweetly with his disciples, and from that latter house, possessed of very little of the ornamentation and the attractions peculiar to the first temple, the great lessons taught by Christ had come down to us, and of them all, none more valuable than that which was included in the fact of the association of Christ with his disciples. This communion made them feel their manhood and their responsibility. He hoped that such would be the influence growing out of the frequent meetings in that new house.

Mr. JAMES W. BISHOP, the missionary, being next announced, said that he had simply to extend an invitation to those whose souls had been blessed by the efforts put forth in that district in the name and for the cause of Christ. This brought to their feet seven men and two women, all of them young persons, who had been brought under the influence of the Gospel in the preaching-room of that mission; they each solicited the prayers of God's people, to the end that they might be strengthened in the stand they had taken for Jesus.

Rev. Dr. TERRY hoped that none would "go away empty," inasmuch as Christ's love was abundant for all.

A number of persons then stood up, to indicate their desire to be remembered at the Throne of Grace in prayer, and Rev. Mr. MINGINS offered an appropriate prayer, after which Rev. Dr. TERRY pronounced the benediction.

If the people in the various churches desire to see the success which attends the efforts of the City Missionaries, a visit to any of the preaching stations may convince them that money given for this work is expended in a worthy cause, not destitute of such success as must be gratifying to all who love to see the aggressive elements of the Church leading on to triumph.

Gen. Scott—Sermon by Rev. W. A. Bartlett.

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, pastor of the Elm-place Baptist Church, Elm-place, Brooklyn, preached a sermon last evening, having a reference to the nation's recent bereavement. The speaker took for his text the following verse:

"And all the congregation lifted up their voices and cried; and all the people wept that night."—Numbers, 14, 1.

In illustrating his text, the speaker alluded in a most touching manner to the recent death of Gen. SCOTT, speaking of it as a national calamity, long expected, but none the less afflicting when it came. He cited the uprightness of character and integrity of purpose of the deceased as worthy of the imitation of all, and said that any person who studied his life could not fail to be benefitted thereby. In alluding to the public services of the lamented soldier, the speaker said that the record of these would be found written upon every page of the nation's history for the past fifty years, and that a grateful Republic would ever cherish his memory as one who served faithfully and well.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, but a small portion of the congregation were present last evening; and those who remained away deprived themselves of the pleasure of listening to a very able and effective discourse.

The Thought Exchange.

One of the first outgrowths of the new Excise Law is a Society which held its first meeting two Sundays since, named as above, the "Thought Exchange." The alleged object of the gentlemen who have instituted this association is a worthy one to provide a place of agreeable intercourse and exchange of ideas for those who have been accustomed to spend their Sunday afternoons at the bar of the liquor store or the lager-beer saloon, and those who wish to meet these men, and thus give evidence of their appreciation of their reform. For the present the meetings of the Society are held in Oriental Hall, No. 166 Clinton-street, each Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3 P. M. Yesterday there were some fifty people present, several ladies being among them. The Excise Law in all its bearings was discussed freely. On the one side it was argued that the result of the present legislation would be to lead to no good effect, and that ultimately the labors of the excise would close in results similar to those which followed extreme legislation in Scotland, the States of Maine and Connecticut. On the other side it was argued that the good results of the law were already apparent in the order and respect observable on Sundays. There was considerable energy shown by the various speakers. The oratory was not of the highest order, but was sufficiently earnest to elicit considerable applause, and the evidences were not wanting that it is possible for men to go to work as eagerly in the legitimate exercise of their mind in this way as brutalizing themselves in the liquor hells of the city. Quite a number of members of the Total Abstinence Societies were among those present and during their periods of speech were always apt in reply to the indignant queries of the thirsty ones who were present out of protest.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

Yesterday was a remarkably quiet day for New-York. The storm contributed to keep the usual Sunday street loungers within doors. There were but few arrests for violations of the Excise Law, as a rule the saloons being hermetically sealed. A few are to be found, however, with convenient back doors, carelessly left ajar, and he who pines for his matutinal stomachic need not go far to find it. The severe rain storm prevented the usual Sunday exodus of roughs and beer-guzzlers to New-Jersey and to Westchester County, and notwithstanding the fact that they remained in the City, very few drunken persons were to be seen. The police are vigilant in their search for violators of the Sunday Law, and are determined to enforce the orders emanating from the Excise Board. Great complaint is made by the guests at our numerous hotels that they are unable to obtain either wines, ales or liquors with their meals, or have them served in their rooms. Landlords are indignant, and denounce this rule as altogether too stringent, and as a straining of the Excise Law. The point will doubtless be tested in our courts before long and a decision obtained as to whether hotels are to be classed with common rum shops.

Violations of the Excise Law.

The following named persons were yesterday arrested charged with having offered liquor for sale on the Sabbath in violation of the Excise Law: GEO. MOHLMAN, No. 378 Greenwich-street; JOHN H. VASS, No. 15 Pell-street; ANDREAS ANDREWS, No. 101 Cherry-street; JOHN LANE, No. 40 Baxter-street; JAMES BRESTLAUN, No. 13 Catharine-slip; JACOB STEINER, No. 242 Division-street; AUGUST EHLERS, No. 114 Allen-street; JOHN VALTZ, No. 327 Broome-street; WILLIAM BOUNG, No. 395 East Tenth-street; LOUIS VAN OHLSEN, No. 105 West Houston-street. The accused were each held in the sum of $300 to answer by the several magistrates before whom they were arraigned.

Burglary in a Pawnbroker's Shop.

The pawnshop kept by Mr. WM. WEAVER, No. 408 Ninth-avenue, was entered by burglars on Saturday night and robbed of $300 in copper coin and fractional currency. The burglars having gained the roof of the building, entered the store through the scuttle in the roof. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to blow open the safe in the office. A number of burglar's tools were left behind by the depredators in their retreat from the premises. No arrests have yet been made.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

AN OFFICER SHOT BY ROWDIES.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, PATRICK DEVITT and PATRICK CLAMPITT were yesterday morning and committed to the Tombs by Justice HOGAN, to await an examination on a charge of disorderly conduct. The accused, it is charged, in company with several other persons, were conducting themselves in a very noisy and disorderly manner in Pearl-street, near Franklin, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Officer HOUGH, of the Fourth Precinct, directed them to cease their disturbance, whereupon they abused him shamefully. The officer attempted to arrest one of them, when a pistol was discharged by one of the party, the ball from which inflicted a serious wound in the forefinger of the officer's left hand. Officers MULLEN and OATES coming to the assistance of their brother officer, succeeded in arresting the persons above named. The wounded officer is unable to designate the one who fired the pistol.

BURGLARY IN A CLOTHING STORE.

On Saturday night the clothing-store of MARK GOLDSHEAR, No. 44 Baxter-street, was entered by burglars, and robbed of $990 worth of ready-made clothing. Two persons, named TIMOTHY FLYNN and JOHN HARRINGTON, were subsequently arrested by Officer SHORT, of the Sixth Precinct, they having a quantity of clothing in their possession and acting in a suspicious manner. A portion of the clothing taken from the prisoners was identified as having been stolen from GOLDSHEAR. The prisoners were committed for trial by Justice HOGAN. A third person, who was in company with the accused at the time of the arrest, succeeded in making his escape, the officer firing his revolver at him as he disappeared, without effect.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

MAURICE RAGAN, a printer 17 years of age, was yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having attempted to commit a rape upon the person of a young girl nine years of age. In default of $500 bail the accused was locked up to answer the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Realty—The Rule as to Bona Fide Purchaser—It Requires Legal Title in the Vendor, Conveyance by Deed, and that the Purchase Money be all paid before Notice—Where Actual Payment is not made before Notice, the Plea that Security was given therefor is no Defence.

George Smith, appellant, vs. John J. Orton.—The facts in this case have been stated in the TIMES, and they are now sufficiently recapitulated in the opinion of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice NELSON:

This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of the State of Wisconsin, held by the District Judge.

The bill was filed to secure the title in lots Nos. 7 and 8, section No. 9, situate in the City of Milwaukee, to Smith, the complainant, against the defendant, Orton. The equitable interest in these lots belonged originally to Otis Hubbard, the legal title being Cyrus D. Davis. The equitable interest in lots Nos. 5 and 6, in block No. 43, in said city, also belonged to Hubbard, the legal title being in persons in the States of New-York and Massachusetts.

These lots, Nos. 5 and 6, were sold by Hubbard, with the assistance of his friend, T. D. Butler, to Joseph Schram; but, as the legal title was not in him, it was agreed that the purchase money should not be paid until the title was obtained and conveyed to Schram; or satisfactory security given that it would be procured within a given time. Security was accordingly given by David Knab, a responsible person, in which Butler joined, and the purchase money paid. In order to indemnify Knab, Hubbard procured a conveyance of lots Nos. 7 and 8 by Davis to him. The security to Schram is in the form of a bond under seal, and bears date 22d July, 1848, and is conditioned to procure for him a conveyance of the title to the premises, free from incumbrances, within three months.

On the same 22d July, Knab gave a bond to Butler conditioned for the conveyance of lots Nos. 7 and 8, which had been conveyed to him by Davis as his indemnity, on his (Butler's) fulfilling the conditions of his obligation to Schram.

The conditions of the bond given by Schram to secure a conveyance of the title to lots Nos. 5 and 6, were fulfilled by Hubbard. Schram, in his examination, states: "I did receive from Otis Hubbard a deed of the lots described in the bond from Tertullus D. Butler and David Knab to me. The lots were, twenty-five feet in lot No. 5, and ten feet in lot No. 6, in block No. 43," &c. "The deed," he says, "was executed in part by Hubbard for himself, and in part by him as attorney for others." We may add, these deeds were all found on record, several of them from persons holding the outstanding legal title to Hubbard, and also the deed from Hubbard to Schram, the latter bearing date July 4, 1850.

At this stage of the case, and upon the facts as stated, it is apparent that Hubbard, having satisfied the condition of the bond given by Knab and Butler to Schram, the title to lots Nos. 7 and 8, held by Knab simply as a security against this bond, belonged in equity to him. Knab had no longer any interest in it, and must be regarded as holding in trust for Hubbard.

There is, however, another branch of this case that must be examined, and which calls in question the relation of Hubbard to the title, and asserts the title to be in Orton, the defendant.

On the 22d of July, 1851, something more than a year after Hubbard had satisfied the bond to Schram, Butler sold and transferred the bond to him from Knab for the title to these lots, 7 and 8, to Orton, for a consideration of $2,100, as is alleged, to be paid by the latter; and, accompanying the sale and transfer, is a power to Orton "to pursue all legal means to recover the full enjoyment of the same."

The defence in this branch of the case is placed on two grounds.

1. That Orton, the defendant, is a *bona fide* purchaser of the title in Knab without notice; and

2. That Butler owned the title, having purchased it from Hubbard.

As to the first ground, the answer sets up this defence, as follows: The defendant avers that he purchased said bond so executed by Knab to Butler, for the sum of $2,100, which he paid at or about the date of the purchase, except a portion thereof, which was expended in complying with the conditions of the bond to Schram; and, that he caused said bond and assignment to be recorded; that, at the time of the purchase, the title of record to said lots was in Knab; that this defendant did not know that said Hubbard had, or claimed to have any right or interest therein; that, after he had purchased said bond, he satisfied some of the incumbrances upon said lots 5 and 6, and indemnified Schram against the remainder, and procured from him an assignment of the bond of Butler and Knab, and tendered the same to Knab and demanded a conveyance, &c.

This averment, in the answer, if admitted to be true, fails to bring the defence within the principle which affords protection to the title of a *bona fide* purchaser without notice, and this upon two grounds:

First—An assignee of a chose in action, to which class the bond in question belongs, takes it subject to all the equities of the original debtor or obligor. Now, Knab, who held a title to these lots at the time of this purchase of his bond by the defendant, in trust for Hubbard, had a perfect defence against the claim of Butler, his obligee, for a conveyance. Butler had not complied with any one of the conditions of the bond. They were, in substance, that Butler should perform the conditions of the bond to Schram, and which were, as that instrument was drawn, that Butler and Knab should procure a conveyance of the title from the persons who held it, and who were named residing in New-York and Massachusetts, to themselves; and that they should convey it to Schram; whereas, no such conveyance had been procured, nor any such title made to him. On the contrary, the title had been procured from these persons by Hubbard to himself, and he had made the title to Schram. Both these bonds were before Orton, the defendant, at the time he made the purchase of the one from Knab to Butler, for that refers in terms to the one given to Schram; and, being before him, it was not only his interest but his duty to inquire if the bond to Schram had been fulfilled, and ascertain the truth of the transaction; and, in making that inquiry, he would have found that neither Knab nor Butler had performed the conditions, but Hubbard; and the records of the City would, if examined, have confirmed it. He would have learned, also, that the bond to Schram was given for the benefit of Hubbard, and that his trustee, Davis, had conveyed the title in question to Knab, to indemnify him and Butler for entering into the obligation to Schram. All this he would have learned from Knab and Schram.

But, secondly, the rule which affords protection to a *bona fide* purchaser without notice has no application to this case. To bring the defence within it, it must be averred in the plea or answer and proved that the conveyance was by deed, and that the vendor was seized of the legal title; that all the purchase-money was paid, and paid before notice. There must not only be a distinct denial of notice before the purchase, but a denial of notice before payment. Even if the purchase-money has been secured to be paid, yet, if it be not in fact paid before notice, the plea of purchase for a valuable consideration will be overruled. (79 Ch., 63; Jewat vs. Palmer, 7 Peters, 253, 271; 10 *ib.*, 179, 211; Story Eq., Pl., Sec. 805, 806.)

So utterly defective is the case on this branch of it, on the part of the defendants, that it would be a waste of time to examine it.

The remaining question is, whether or not Butler had acquired the interest of Hubbard in these lots, so as to cut off his equitable claim to them.

Butler states, on his examination, that he made the purchase from Hubbard a short time before the conveyance of these lots from Davis to Knab; that it was a purchase by parol, no writing having passed between them; that he paid no money as a consideration for the land; that Hubbard owed him for money and merchandise previously received to the amount of $800; that he had no vouchers from Hubbard of the advances, as they were generally made on his verbal order. He further states that part of his demand against Hubbard was for board of him at different times during the years from 1844 or 1845 to 1849 or 1850. He says he had regular account books where the items of charge against Hubbard, during these years, were entered, but that they are lost. He further states that he received a portion of the purchase money paid by Schram, some $200 or more, at the signing of the bond to him, which he held in trust for Hubbard, and afterward paid it over to him as he wanted it.

The deed from Davis to Knab, the time when Butler claims to have acquired Hubbard's interest in these lots, bears date 20th July, 1848. Butler does not pretend that any fixed price was agreed upon between the parties, or that any money was paid at the time, or since, to Hubbard. The payment of this indefinite consideration relied on is the previous advance of moneys and merchandise resting in a running account, and board, all within the years from 1844 or 1845 to 1849 or 1850. No items of money, merchandise, or board are given, for the reason, as assigned, that the books are lost. This reason might be satisfactory for the want of fullness and detail in any account, but hardly sufficient for the entire absence of evidence of any of the items.

But the conclusive answer to the whole of this testimony is found in schedule "A" in the record, which embraces eight promissory notes given by Butler to Hubbard, extending from August, 1845, to May, 1850, and covering the period of time within which he claims that his account accrued against Hubbard. These notes amount in the aggregate to the sum of $1,059. One of these notes, for the sum of $300, payable one year from date, with ten per cent. interest, was given on the 22d July, 1848, the day Schram paid the purchase money for lots 5 and 6 to Hubbard, a part of which, as appears from the testimony of Butler, was received by him and paid to Hubbard soon afterwards, as he wanted it. The last note was given as late as May 11, 1850. These notes, unexplained, furnish conclusive evidence, by necessary implication, that Hubbard was not indebted to Butler at the time they were given, and disprove the consideration set up by him for the purchase of Hubbard's interest.

Our conclusion, without further examination, is, that Hubbard has not been divested of equitable title to the premises which he held at the time of the conveyance from Davis to Knab.

This interest he conveyed to Joachim F. Gruenhagen, on the 7th of June, 1851, from whom the complainant, Smith, derives his title. He stands in the place of Hubbard, invested with his equitable interest.

It appears in the record that a bill was filed by Orton, the present defendant, in the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, against Knab, to compel him to convey the title held by him to these lots, founded upon his bond to Butler, which had been assigned to Orton, and such proceedings were had in the case, that a decree was rendered directing the conveyance. But, as Smith, the present complainant, nor either of the persons from whom he derives title, were parties to that suit, these proceedings are of no importance.

It also appears that Hubbard filed a bill in the same Court against Knab, Orton and Butler, to compel a conveyance from Knab and to quiet the title; but, as this case was afterward discontinued, it is not material further to refer to it.

Upon the whole, after the best consideration which we have been able to give to the case, we are of opinion the decree of the Court below should be reversed, and the cause remitted, with directions to enter a decree for the complainant, Smith, and that Orton release all claim or interest to lots Nos. 7 and 8 in controversy, and be enjoined from setting up any right or title to the same.

The Mexican Land Grants—Right of Appeal by an Intervener—If Heard Below he must there Establish Title, or the Decree will not be Disturbed at his Instance by this Court.

Wm. Dehon, Executor, &c., vs. C. S. de Bernol et al.—This was a proceeding in the District Court for the Northern District of California, under the Act of 1851, providing for the settlement of private land claims in California, by a Commission to be appointed for that purpose. The claim was confirmed and a survey made of the land, and this is an appeal from a decree of the District Court confirming the survey. Dehon, the appellant, was a settler on the land, and as such, intervened, under the Act of 1860, relating to surveys. The United States do not appeal, and the question is whether, in such case, the appellant, an intervenor, has the right of appeal, to be heard on the merits.

It was claimed by the appellant that the original proceeding having passed from the Board of Commissioners to the District Court, on the application of the intervenor, he is now entitled to be heard further, on an appeal from a confirmation of that proceeding; that the grant confirmed is invalid because of irregularities in its survey and location, and because of an alleged fraudulent connivance of the respondents and public officers to procure it; that if valid, the location and survey are unjust to him, and that he has rights of property, the due and proper protection of which justify his being heard on this appeal, on the merits of the case; that the intervention authorized by law, in pursuance of which he appears, is in favor of a person apparently in danger, and being prejudiced by proceedings pending for the location and confirmation of the pretended grant, unless such person is allowed to be heard in his own interest, and against the location or confirmation prayed for; and when the intervenor appears before the Court and asks its protection, the Court must in the first instance, and once for all, decide whether the intervenor shows such apparent rights or interests in respect of the location or confirmation of such grant as to entitle him to be heard in respect thereto. And when the intervenor is once before the Court, by its order, the questions to be examined and decided, and on which he is to be heard, are not the nature and extent of the right, interest or title of the intervenor, but whether the pretended grant shall be confirmed, and, if so, its proper boundaries.

By the Court, Mr. Justice MILLER delivering the opinion:

This is an appeal from a decree confirming a survey of a Mexican grant.

The appeal is not taken by the United States, nor by the claimant, whose grant was confirmed, but by Dehon, who was permitted to intervene in the District Court, on the ground that the survey covered land in which he was interested. He claimed that the survey covered land owned by him under a deed from Bishop Allemony. The Allemony grant had been confirmed, surveyed and patented, and was found to cover a part of this survey as first made. To the extent of the interference, the District Court modified this survey. But the intervenor is still dissatisfied, and appeals to this court, because, he says, it covers other land which he claims, and because it is erroneously located.

1. Appellant, while exhibiting a number of deeds, shows no interest in the land covered by the survey, derived either from the Government of Mexico or that of the United States.

When the United States and the claimant, to whom a Mexican grant has been confirmed, are both satisfied with its location, we think that any other person who seeks to contest such location must show some title, legal or equitable, to some part of the land covered by the survey, before the court will disturb it at his instance. And though the District Court may, upon slight showing, permit a person to intervene to protect any interest he may have, we are of opinion that, on the hearing, he must show title, legal or equitable, to the land in dispute, before the court is justified in disturbing the survey in his interest. In the present case the court did modify the survey, so as to exclude all the land to which the appellant showed such title.

2. The survey conforms as nearly to the decree confirming the grant as it can well be made to do. It is there described as a lot two hundred varas square, lying on the south side of an arroyo, sixty varas from the northwestern corner of the Mission of Dolores, the northeast corner of the lot being one hundred and fifty varas from the northeast corner of the Mission. The arroyo is found. The Mission is well known. But it is impossible so to locate the lot as to make the arroyo its northern boundary, and bring its northeast corner within any reasonable approximation to the distance stated, from the northeast corner of the Mission.

Under these circumstances, the surveyor located it so that the northeast corner of the lot is one hundred and sixty-one varas from the northeast corner of the Mission, and the lot is fifty-five varas from the northeast corner of the Mission. It is true that this places the northern boundary of the lot some distance south of the Arroyo; but as all the prescribed elements of location cannot be complied with, we do not see how it can be located more in conformity with the decree than it is.

And as the appellant has not shown that he is prejudiced by the survey as it is confirmed by the District Court, its decree is affirmed with costs.

The United States, Appellant, vs. Jose de Haro et al.; and D. Mahony, Intervenor, vs. The United States.

This case is of the same class as the preceding one.

By the Court—Mr. Justice GRIER delivering the opinion:—The only question in these cases is, as to the location of the half league confirmed to the heirs of De Haro. The boundaries, as described in the *deseño* annexed to the grant, would include a much larger quantity, all of which was claimed by the heirs. The District Court, affirming the decision of the Board of Commissioners, confirmed their title to the extent only of "half a square league, being one league from North to South, and half a league from East to West, to be located according to and within the calls of the original grant, &c., regard being had to the occupation of the original grantee and the ancestor of the present claimant."

While the case was pending before the Board, a preliminary survey was made, at the suggestion of the heirs, by the Surveyor-General. This survey exhibited a plat not only of the outside boundary of the *deseño*, but also those of the half-league selected out of the whole, in case they could get no more. In 1853 the surveyor caused the *sobrante* or overplus land outside of the half-league to be surveyed into sections as public lands. These sections have been settled and improved by parties claiming under the Government. On the 18th of June, 1862, the District Court, after a full hearing of the parties, ordered a survey to be made in accordance with the election of the claimants made in 1853, "as evidenced by the plat of a survey of said lands by Leander Ransom, United States Deputy Surveyor," &c. The question whether such an election had been made was disputed, and fully examined by the Court, as is shown by the opinion of the learned Judge on the record. His reasons for the conclusion he arrived at need not be repeated. Suffice it to say, they fully demonstrate the correctness of the order made by the Court.

The survey of Ransom conformed to all the calls of the decree, except that it did not include an abandoned improvement and building once made by Galindo, the original grantee. De Haro, who purchased from him, made his settlement and possession on another portion of the tract described in the *deseño*. He certainly had a right to do so, and his heirs, in selecting the best land for their half-league, had a right to exclude the abandoned possession of Galindo. The land selected by them included the "actual occupation of their ancestor," and was in the form prescribed by the decree of the Court. To include the abandoned occupation of Galindo it would not conform to the other calls of the decree.

A survey, made according to this order or decree, ought to have satisfied all parties, as it did justice to all concerned. But, as nine years had elapsed since the Ransom survey was made, the state of the country in this region was much changed, and a new party intervened. Mahoney had purchased the title of the heirs of De Haro, and the claimants under the United States had made valuable improvements. If this new party could set aside the election made by those under whom he claimed, and make a new selection, covering the improvements made by those claimants, it is not doubted he could have made a selection more satisfactory to himself, at the expense of the other claimants.

Soon after the date of this order or decree of the Court, David Mahoney intervenes, and petitions the Court for a rehearing. In this petition he impugns the decision of the Court as to the Ransom survey, denies that it was sanctioned by the heirs, and alleges fraud in the "sectionizing" the lands by the public officers.

The Court, on this petition, reconsidered their decree, and made another on the 27th of June, 1863, according to another survey made on the 18th of June preceding. This survey is objected to by all the parties interested. By the United States, because it covers land claimed by settlers and purchasers from the Government; and by Mahoney, because it does not include more of the lands so occupied and improved.

This change of location is made, not because the selection made in 1853 was not made by consent of the heirs, or because the fraud charged upon the public officers was proved, or ought to affect the title of those claiming under the Government, but because the land selected by them did not include the abandoned settlement made by Galindo.

Now, if the heirs had a right to select within the boundaries of the original *deseño*, if their selection conformed with all the other calls of the decree, as to the length and breadth of the half-league, and included the portion occupied by DeHaro, their ancestor, no one had a right to complain if they rejected the abandoned occupation of Galindo. A tract, one league from north to south, and half a league from east to west, including the land occupied by DeHaro, cannot be made to include the other calls of the decree.

We are of opinion, therefore, that the order or decree made on the 27th of June, 1863, should be set aside, and that made on the 18th day of June, 1862, be confirmed, and that the appeal of Mahony be dismissed.

Letters of Administration Granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Letters of administration have just been granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons:

Frank Bloemer, John Hardy, Daniel N. Dugan, Owen Bennett, Hannah J. Froelick, James Delaney, Edward Gilligan, Johann Riencker, Francis Winter, Jonas B. Wood, Rose Finlay, Louis Solomon, Louis J. Betts, Mary Hughes, Margaret Cochrane, Michael McIntyre, Frederick McNeary, John Hadel, James E. Kenny, Catharine Enners, L. Albertson, Alonzo S. Martineau, Mary Horan, John A. Beed, John Seager, Harriet Meyer, Arthur O'Donnell.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

T. G. Van Cott, Mary Ann McGuire, Daniel Ackerman, Syrelius Kirck, John Brown, Daniel Levinger, John H. Byrnes, Patrick Coleman, John Hillhouse.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 2.

By Justice Jones.

James W. Browne et al. vs. W. R. Brinkerhoff; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event. Louis Evers vs. John C. Brenner; default opened and cause restored to the calendar. Samuel B. Potter, Guardian, &c., vs. Mary Jane Ginocchio and others; motion granted.

By Justice Monell.

Elizabeth Wiley, Administratrix, &c., vs. Abraham M. Weir; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee, &c. The Congregation Shaaer Hashamoim vs. Wm. Halladay; the costs must be readjusted.

By Justice Garvin.

Elizabeth Wiley, Administratrix, &c., vs. Frederick Harsen and others; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Justice McCunn.

Marcus Schwaitz and others vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; case settled; papers on file in the Clerk's office.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 2.

By Justice Barnard.

H. C. Matthews et al. vs. Robert F. Macy; motion granted.

By Justice Mullen.

The Grocers' National Bank vs. George A. Clark; motion to exonerate bail denied with $10 costs.

The Law Courts for June.

This morning the Law Courts will commence their regular terms, and all of them with very heavy calendars. Notwithstanding the diligence which has of late been exhibited by all of the Judges holding the City and State Civil Courts, during their respective terms, the calendars are heavily laden, and the number of cases thereon is rapidly increasing. Litigants are more numerous than ever, and it is believed both by the Bench and the Bar of this City, that more Judges should be permanently allotted to this part of the State. This is especially true with regard to the Supreme Court. By law we are entitled to five Judges of this Court in the First Judicial District, which is the City and County of New-York. But by law also we have only four this year, for the reason that the time of Justice LEONARD is wholly occupied in the Court of Appeals. Hence it is, that in order to carry on two circuits this month (we should always have three in session) and the Special Term, three Justices have been summoned from the country districts. The amount of litigation which has grown out of the late rebellion and its attending circumstances is really astonishing, and a great proportion of this business, in addition to that which ordinarily arises, must necessarily be disposed of in the Supreme Court.

There will be a General Term of this Court, commencing to-day, held by Presiding Justice G. G. Barnard, and Justices Sutherland and Clerke. It will be held in the General Term Room, and will open at 10½ o'clock each day. The number of causes on the whole calendar is as follows: Non-enumerated motions, 73; preferred causes, 30; enumerated motions, 348; total, 451—a very heavy calendar. Among them are some appeal cases of great interest and importance to this City, to corporations, and to private parties. The cases of The People vs. The Tax Commissioners, The People vs. The Board of Supervisors, Ketcham vs. Ketcham, Angevine vs. Angevine, Hart vs. Hart, Lincoln vs. Lincoln, and about ten cases of The People, &c., vs. Brennan, Comptroller, &c., are among those which will first be reached on the calendar.

The Special Term, Supreme Court, will this month be held by Hon. MARTIN GROVER, of Alleghany County, at No. 73 Duane-street, third floor. The calendar for the month numbers 23 demurrers and 291 issues of law and fact. Among them are the cases of Averill vs. Leonard W. Jerome and others, and Oakley vs. Danforth and others; the latter a suit which, if publicly tried, will especially interest many people in this community.

There will be only two Supreme Court Circuits this month; Part I., held in the usual place, by Mr. Justice Mullen, and Part II. by Mr. Justice Noah Davis, of the Eighth District, at No. 73 Duane-street. In Part II, the first cause on the day calendar is the one of Nelson Chase and others agst. J. Howard Smith and others. This is the already notorious suit called "The Jumel Will Case." A motion was made at the last term to have the trial postponed to next Autumn, and after a very extended argument by eminent counsel, the motion was granted by Justice Barnard, and the trial was set down for the first Monday of October next, as a preferred cause. By some mistake the case has been put on the calendar for today.

In the Circuit, Part I., the suit of Harriet E. Christy et al. vs. Paris G. Clark et al., better known as the "Christy Will Case," is the first one on the calendar. There is a large amount of property involved, and we are credibly informed that a trial will take place at an early day. An unusual number of witnesses have already been subpœnaed on either side. The trial will be of public interest in more than one aspect. The suit of Benjamin F. Mudgett vs. E. Delafield Smith, late United States District-Attorney for this District, is also on the calendar for to-day.

There will be a General Term this month of the Superior Court, held by Chief-Justice Robertson and Justices Barbour and Jones. The Jury Terms will be held as follows, commencing each day at 11 o'clock: Part I., Justice Monell; Part II., Justice Garvin. An unusual number of suits against City Railroad Companies for personal injuries are foremost on the calendars of this Court.

Justice McCunn will hold the Special Term, and will sit at Chambers during the month. The number of causes on the Special Term Calendar is 41. Some of them involve questions of law and fact of much public interest.

In the Common Pleas, Trial Term, Judge Daly will hold Part I., and Judge Brady Part II. Judge Cardozo will sit at Special Term and Chambers. The Jury in the case of Lamb, *et al.*, against the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, have been directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. The trial occupied several days of the last term, before Judge Cardozo. The plaintiffs claim $100,000 for the loss of cotton destroyed by a fire which occurred on the night of Sunday, July 11, 1864, on the steamboat *John Potter*, lying alongside of Pier No. 1 North River. The steamer, pier and merchandise, variously estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000, were consumed. Many other suits against the Company have arisen from the circumstance of this fire, and the principles involved are considered of much importance as settling the common and statutory law liability of common carriers in cases of loss or damage by fire under circumstances of this nature. The verdict of the Jury is awaited with much interest by others. The first cause on the day calendar of this Court in Part II. is Marcus P. Woodruff and others vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company.

The Marine Court, held by Judges ALKER and GROSS, has for the month of June, a calender of one hundred and twenty-three causes, some of them involving very grave questions of law as to our mercantile marine.

On the whole, the present month in the civil courts of this City, promises to be the most busy of the entire year. At the end of the month will commence the long Summer vacation, and lawyers and litigants will be anxious to do all that can be done to close up suits commenced before the hot weather and the cholera are upon us.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Justices BARNARD, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in the General Term Room. Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Hon. MARTIN GROVER, of the Eighth Judicial District.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Demurrers Nos. 4 to 23 inclusive. Twenty causes, and no more, will be called each day during the term, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MULLEN.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 3001, 1527, 671, 903, 79, 334, 737, 427, 802, 123, 1298, 1276, 1246, 1115, 1091, 1193, 812, 930, 1316, 923, 971, 1498. Circuit—*Part II.*, to be held during the month on the 2d floor of No. 73 Duane-street, by Mr. Justice NOAH DAVIS, of the Eighth Judicial District. Court opens at 10 o'clock.—Nos. 2461, 1216, 740, 1222, 968, 1326, 864, 866, 298, 386, 338, 1182, 679, 220, 1284, 1302, 1356, 1348, 1372, 1374, 264.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MONELL.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2753, 2517, 2159, 1601, 1269, 2017, 2059, 1553, 1831, 2091, 2095, 2109, 2093, 1723, 2151. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1834, 1328, 1380, 1324, 2682, 2486, 1442, 2164, 232, 2656, 1408, 2548, 2404, 2480, 2460, 2085.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by DALY, First Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 413, 1510, 1531, 1572, 1573, 553, 1305, 1555, 1546, 1576, 1577, 1584, 836, 1532, 1533. *Part II.*—Held by Judge JOHN R. BRADY.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1139, 1591, 1594, 1400, 1604, 1607, 1608, 684, 1440, 1582, 1538, 1526, 1590, 1585, 1025.

In the Marine Court before Judges ALKER and GROSS, there are one hundred and twenty-three cases on the present calendar.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 2, 1866.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	109¼	500 Spruce H. C.	4
54,000 U. S. 6s5-20s, C.'62	102¾	400 do....2d call	4½
20,500 do	102¾	100 do	4¾
34,000 do....2d call	102¾	500 Boston W. P....b30	53
60,000 do	102⅞	100 do	52⅜
56,000 U.S. 6s,5-20s,R'65	102¾	100 do	52⅜
2,000 U.S.6s. 5-20s.C'64	102½	200 do	52
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96	200 do....2d call	52¼
1,500 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Ser.	102⅞	100 do....b30	52¼
5,000 do	102⅞	100 Chic. & R. I.	93
38,500 do....2d Ser	102⅝	300 do	93⅛
3,000 do....3d ser.	102⅝	30 Ind. & Cin.	70
1,000 Cal. 7s.	115	200 New-York Cen....s5	98
4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99½	200 do....b30	98⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	78	500 do....b10	98⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s.	78⅛	500 do	98⅛
10,000 do	79	200 do....s60	98⅛
2,000 N. Car. 6s	83⅛	100 do....2d call	98¼
3,000 N. Y. St.7s, Bounty Loan....ex-in	102	542 Erie R.	61⅞
		2200 do	62
		200 do	62⅛
1,000 Erie 1st M.	99	200 do....b30	62⅛
6,000 Erie 2d M. '79	101	400 do....b3	62
1,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B.	103¼	500 do....2d call	61¾
5,000 Harlem 1st M.	99½	100 Hudson R.	113¼
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d.	75	100 do	113¼
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	101¾	100 do	113
1,000 Chi. & Al. In. B.	87	3200 Reading R.	109¾
9,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	108	200 do....s10	109¾
		300 Mich. Cen. R.	107½
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	103	1000 Mich. S. & N. I.	80½
50 Gallatin Nat. Bank	107½	100 do....c	80⅜
20 Bk. of Commerce	110	100 Ill. Cen. R.	118½
50 Bank of Republic	112	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	84½
10 Imp. & Trad.B'k	114¼	600 do	84⅜
34 West. U. Tel.	61	200 do	84¼
500 do	62	1000 do	84⅝
500 Canton Co	61⅝	300 do....2d call	84¼
100 Mar. Min. Co.	12¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	28⅝
100 do	12¾	300 Chi. & N. W. P.	58½
100 Mariposa Pr	25	100 do	58⅜
400 do	24⅞	50 Joliet & Chi. R.	95
400 do	24½	20 Chi. B. & Q.	116
500 Cary Improve't	17	100 P., F. W. & C.	97⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Boston W. P....b10	52⅝	500 Reading R.	109¾
700 do	52	300 do....b3	109⅝
300 do....b10	52	100 do	109⅝
400 New-York Cen.	98	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅜
100 do	98⅞	300 do	80¼
400 do....c	98⅛	300 do....b3	80¼
300 do	98⅛	200 do....b10	80⅛
300 do....b3	99	200 do....s3	80¼
200 do	99	100 do....b3	80¼
100 do....b10	99	200 do	80⅛
800 Erie R.	62⅜	300 Ill. Cen.	118
1100 do	62¼	100 do....s3	118
1300 do....s3	62⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	84¼
600 do	62⅛	100 do....s3	84⅝
300 do....b10	62¼	300 Cleve. & Tol.	105
300 do....s60	62	100 Chi. & R. I....s3	93¾
900 do	62⅜	100 Chic. & N. W....s10	28⅞
500 do	62⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	58½
400 do....b3	62⅛	100 do....s3	58⅜
300 do	62⅛	100 do....s3	58⅝
200 Hudson R. R.	113⅝	200 do	58⅛
100 do	113⅝	200 do....s3	58½
100 do....s3	113⅞	400 do....b3	58⅝
200 P.F.W.&C.	97⅜	200 do....b10	58⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co.	60¾	1200 Erie Railroad	60¾
100 do....b3	60½	1100 do....s3	60⅝
100 do....b10	60½	900 do	60¾
600 Boston W. P....b10	51¾	500 do....b3	60⅝
100 do	51½	400 do	60⅝
200 do....s3	51¾	450 do	60⅞
300 do....s10	51¾	500 do....s3	60⅝
100 Cum. Coal	45⅞	200 do....b10	60⅝
200 Quick. Min. Co.	52	300 do....b3	60⅝
100 do....b3	52	1500 Reading R.	109
200 Mar. Min.	12½	200 do	108⅞
200 West. U. Tel.	61⅝	200 do....s3	108⅞
100 do....b10	61⅝	200 do....b10	109
200 do....s3	61⅝	500 do....b3	109
100 do....b3	61⅝	400 M. S. & N. I.	80
200 N. Y. Central	97⅞	200 do....b3	79⅞
100 do	97⅞	200 do	79⅞
500 do	97⅝	100 do....s10	79⅞
200 do....b3	97⅝	200 do....s3	79⅞
300 do....s3	97⅝	200 do....b5	79⅞
200 Chi. & R.I.	93¼	200 do....c	79⅞
300 do	93¼	500 do....b3	80
100 do....s10	93¼	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅝
200 do....s3	93⅝	200 do....b10	83⅝
100 Chic. & N. W....s3	28⅞	200 do....s3	83½
100 do	28⅞	200 do....b3	83⅝
100 do....b30	28⅞	800 do....s3	83⅝
200 Chic. & N. W. P....s3	58⅝	200 do....b3	83⅝
100 do....b10	58⅝	200 do....b5	83⅝
100 do....b9	58⅝		

MONDAY, June 4—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was large in the Import entries and fairly active in sales of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise from store. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce fell off to about two and a quarter millions, while the Gold Export was again very heavy, though not up to either of the preceding two weeks. The four or five heavy weeks in May, (or to June 2 inclusive,):

To May 12	$2,311,795	May 26	$9,351,840
To May 19	8,763,295	June 2	6,807,907
Boston (for N. Y. account)	1,425,000	Total since May 1	$28,659,837

Of the Gold furnished from the Treasury Office of the United States, at New-York and from California, since the 1st of May, there remains available for shipment, without further sales from the former, $11,772,016, which, with the June receipts from California, it is our present belief, will about complete the heavy shipments of the season, or say, $15,000,000, altogether hence to the close of the Fiscal Year on the 30th inst.:

Sales since May 1, from Treasury Office	$35,000,000
Gold Interest payments from do	13,105,435
Together	$48,105,435
Less May Customs in Gold at New-York	11,456,768
Net May supply from Treasury	$36,648,667
Receipts from California	3,783,186
Estimated from California in June	3,250,000
Total, exclusive of Gold in Bank	$43,681,853
Exports above to June 2 .... $28,659,837	
Estimate additional to June 30. 15,000,000	$43,653,837

The price of Gold through the week past was generally firm, and a further advance of 2½@3 ₱ cent. was made from the closing sales of Saturday week. The later Foreign advices just at hand, to May 23 from England, will probably influence firmness in the Gold Room a few days longer, or until the first responses are received from the other side to the above heavy shipments from New-York, beginning with the *Scotia* on Wednesday, May 16, and rapidly followed up by each subsequent opportunity. The *Scotia* probably reached Queenstown on Friday night, May 25, and the *Africa* left that point on Sunday, noon, May 27, and should be heard from at Halifax by Wednesday next. The present advices, by the *Herman* and *Marathon*, at this port yesterday, are of a warlike nature, judged by the temper of the London and New-York Exchanges, though a European Congress seems much more likely than by the previous advices. Our own Stocks, as well as British Consols, continued depressed, and the Cotton trade of Manchester and Liverpool dull and declining. It is possible that the Quebec steamer, leaving Londonderry on Friday, May 25, may bring better accounts. The very latest by the *Marathon* are partially so. The Dale steamer, *City of London*, Queenstown, May 24, is also due, and both may be heard from before the TIMES of this morning goes to press.

The slight Money pressure of week before last was completely relieved on Monday last, as we supposed it would be, by the prompt and liberal disbursements in currency from the Treasury Office, and there was easy supply to the Brokers through the remainder of the week. The feature of the Stock Exchange was the further decline of *ten* per cent., and the recovery of *five* per cent., in the speculation in Erie Shares. When the cause of the recent weakness in the Stock became generally known, there was a great rush *to sell short*, as well as a pressure on the part of a good many of the holders in and around the Exchange *to sell out*, but the outside public for the last few days and indeed since the price fell below 67 ₱ cent., have probably bought very considerably more than has been sold by old outside holders. Notwithstanding the sudden and heavy deliveries of Cash Stock by Mr. DREW on Tuesday, and the fact that 80,000 or 100,000 shares were sold, at cash and sellers' options, on that and the following day, the Cash Stock, we learn, was not superabundant for delivery at the close of the week. Of course there was much disappointment among the *short* sellers that the prediction that the price would be crushed down by Saturday night to 55 or 50 cents on the dollar by the foregoing immense operations was not realized. And quite as much surprise, perhaps, was felt when it began to be suspected on Saturday that the new deal of Mr. DREW with the Company, for the loan of 28,000 shares, is liable at any time to be upset by the sober second thought of the President and Directors, on ten days' notice, and that the reported issue of $3,000,000 Convertible Bonds, which he is supposed to be able to command, *could at any moment be enjoined by the Preferred Stockholders, (whose interest is directly compromised,) if not, indeed, by any one or more of the present Common Proprietary.* Injunctions, we know, are, as a rule, unpopular in Wall-street, as perhaps they deserve to be for their frequent abuse, but they have not been so of late, we believe, with Mr. DREW himself, even in the extraordinary form of restraining the whole Stock Exchange Board from enforcing the obligation of contracts.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,868,323, against the total entries of $3,590,539 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,260,855, against $1,725,342 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $6,807,907, against $1,694,916 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,081,730. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,548 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,807.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	April 7	$7,884,160
August	24,292,536	April 14	5,780,841
September	23,480,272	April 21	7,623,954
October	23,056,733	April 28	6,299,635
November	25,999,176	May 5	3,856,660
December	25,921,045	May 12	4,767,121
January	30,087,099	May 19	6,130,282
February	30,520,430	May 26	4,383,284
March	25,919,085	June 2	7,868,323
Total to date since July 1			$282,371,751
Against same time last year			147,601,475
Increase since July 1			$134,770,276

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,073	April 11	$6,069,510
August	14,681,077	April 18	6,267,431
September	13,678,314	April 25	6,255,521
October	21,272,243	May 2	4,718,633
November	28,080,486	May 9	3,219,011
December	22,825,305	May 16	3,738,972
January	20,168,207	May 23	3,117,494
February	17,195,507	May 30	2,260,855
March	23,662,817		
Total to date since July 1			$304,319,882
Against same time last year			194,432,648
Increase since July 1			$9,887,234
Gold, June 2, 1866			141¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 3, 1865			137 ₱ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	April 7	$206,000
August	1,554,398	April 14	122,628
September	2,494,973	April 21	117,312
October	2,516,226	April 28	73,880
November	2,046,180	May 5	996,634
December	2,752,161	May 12	1,315,161
January	2,706,336	May 19	8,763,295
February	1,807,030	May 26	9,351,840
March	1,045,039	June 2	6,887,907
Total to date, since July 1			$45,400,906
Against same time last year			35,194,525
Increase since July 1			$10,206,471

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	January	$2,364,263
August	1,681,206	February	3,633,431
September	2,027,144	March	3,987,553
October	2,479,037	April	1,551,721
November	1,952,873	May	3,783,186
December	2,519,983	June 1	324,552
Total to date, since July 1			$27,277,863
Against same time last year			15,304,088
Increase since July 1			$11,973,715

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,180,400	August	404,575
September	13,027,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,903
November	10,139,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,694
January	12,469,865	January	5,736,636
February	12,016,259	February	428,090
March	11,183,854	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June 2	334,000	June 2	70,500
Total	$134,243,554		$45,869,896

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	136¾@141¼
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	101¾@102⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	95¾@96
U. S. 7.30 ₱ cents, 1867-8	101⅞@102⅞
New-York Central	95⅝@99¼
New-York and Erie	61½@67½@63@55@60½
Rock Island	89¾@93½
Michigan Southern	79⅞@80⅞
Illinois Central	118@118½
Hudson River	113@113⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81@85
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼@98
Chicago and Northwestern	28¼@29
Almaden Quicksilver	50¼@52½
Cumberland	45½@48
Reading	110¼@109
Northwestern Preferred	58⅜@58½
Canton Land Co.	59⅜@62
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28⅜@28⅝
Mariposa Preferred	24@24

The price of Gold Saturday was 141@141⅛ per cent. The shipments of the day to Europe, $3,631,874, making for the week $6,807,907. Exchange on London, short sight, closed at 111⅛ ₱ cent., and on Paris 5f. 07½c. to the dollar; sixty day's sight, London, 109⅞, and Paris, 5f. 12½c. to the dollar.

The market for Money was 6 per cent.; the supply at Bank and on the Street quite free, and the disbursements from the Treasury Office again large—$3,500,000 in payment of Certificates of Indebtedness.

On the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street, Government securities were steady and in good request at about Thursday's rates. Compound Interest Notes sold at a small premium, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. over par and full accrued interest, and were in quick demand.

The Railway movement was fairly active. The fluctuations in Erie continue quite frequent and violent, and the *short* interest in the stock, at present reduced figures, on the increase. The other New-York and Western Roads left off somewhat lower than on Thursday. The sales of Erie were at 62¼@63@60⅞@61 per cent. Only one regular Board session of the Exchange was held. At 3-30 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96	Northwest	28¾	28¾
U. S. 5-20s	102⅞	102¾	N. West Pref.	58	58½
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	102⅝	Rock Island	93	92⅞
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅜	Fort Wayne	98	97⅛
Erie	61⅝	61	Cumb'land Coal	45⅝	45⅞
Hudson	113⅝	112⅞	Quicksilver	52⅛	52
Reading	109¾	109	Mariposa	12	12⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅛	80⅜	Mariposa Pref.	24	24
Illinois Central	119	118¾	Canton	61	60½
Pittsburgh	84	83⅝	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅛
Tennessee 6s	90¾	90¾	American Gold	140⅛	141⅛
Missouri 6s	76¾	79	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	People's	118
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Mechanics'	115	Continental	98
Union	115	St. Nicholas	102
America	139	Commonwealth	101
City	190	Importers' & Traders'	115
Phœnix	104½	Park	148
National	107½	Central National	106½
Seventh Ward	106½	First National	205½
State of New York	108	Fourth National	103½
Commerce	109½	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113½	Oriental Bank	126
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	92	Gal. & Chi. extended	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	99	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	94½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	55
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	75	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	102½	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Alt. Income	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	72
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	76	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	65

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,598,429 40, including for Customs, $334,000; Gold notes, $367,000. Payments, $2,922,571 92. Balance, $85,202,321 66.

The Russell File Company have declared a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on the 20th of June.

The National Bankers' Express Company on Friday, paid over to the Adams, American and United States Express Campanies the balance of the five millions, agreed to be contributed by the former to the Capital Stocks of the Companies last named, under the contract of March 1. By the consummation of this contract the National Bankers' Express Company ceases to exist as a separate organization, its stock being merged into that of the old Companies.

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The project of building a railroad connecting the City of New-York with the great chain of lakes at Oswego, has been steadily growing since the organization of the Company in New-York in December last. The preliminary surveys have been made, by which it is proven that a line exists the grade of which will in no instance exceed sixty-five feet to the mile, and which will save in distance over any other route between the two points at least sixty miles.

A series of meetings have been held in the various towns upon the eastern portion of the line, of which Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Speaker LITTLEJOHN, Senator Low and Hon. S. GADON, have eloquently addressed the people in behalf of the proposed road. The crowds which have everywhere greeted the directors shows that the people along the Midland line are fully awake to the importance of the subject. Upward of $3,000,000 have already been subscribed to the capital stock by the towns along the eastern end of the line. A series of meetings is soon to be held upon the western end of the line, which, no doubt exists will be as successful as those already held.

It is estimated that at least $6,000,000 will be raised along the line. This being accomplished, it is the intention to make an appeal to the capitalists of New-York and elsewhere for personal subscriptions. This appeal should be responded to in a proper spirit by all capitalists. A saving of sixty miles in distance between New-York and the Lakes is no inconsiderable item, and the completion of the road (as completed it must be) will have a very important bearing upon the commerce of the State. It will give the commerce of the great West at least 230 miles *less* of railroad navigation against 170 miles more of lake navigation, and must commend itself to all who would aid in the greatest commercial enterprise of the age, as well as secure for themselves the best investments now offering for their surplus funds. The Midland road *will be built*, and, when built, will prove a most profitable source of revenue to its owners. B.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 17,650 bbls. Flour, 1,542 bbls. and 1,200 bags Corn Meal, 160 bushels Wheat, 93,338 bushels Corn, 5,760 bushels Oats, 4,672 bushels Malt, 52 bbls. Pork, 97 pkgs. Cut Meats, 476 pkgs. Lard, 9 bbls. Beef, and 196 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair request at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots, and $13 75@$14 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 637 bbls.

COFFEE—Continues inactive, including Java at 25½c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 22c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18½c.@20½c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request at about previous prices. Middlings have been quoted at from 37c.@40c. ₱ lb., chiefly within the range. Sales since our last, 2,400 bales, against receipts of 853 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 8,556 bales; sales and resales, 13,250 bales; export clearances, since Tuesday, 355 bales; estimated stock at the close, 115,000 bales. The week's movements are thus noticed by Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular of this date: "Our market for the week has been very quiet, and prices have declined 2c. ₱ lb. The unfavorable Liverpool advices have at last had their effect, and speculators are either very cautious buyers or retire entirely from the market. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, but good stapled Cottons are wanted, and sell readily at quotations, there being a very good spinning demand which keeps our market steady at present quotations. The Cotton Goods Market is very quiet." Receipts at all ports for week ending May 25, 15,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,291,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	8,556
Receipts in May, 1866	29,494
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	309,893
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	764,893
Exports in May, 1866	24,569
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,647
Estimated stock now here	115,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c.; Atlantic D, 21c.; Bedford, 16c.; Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; Amoskeag, 31c.; Tip Top, 30c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Myers' I X I, 1½-inch tapes, 50c.@75c.; 3-inch tapes, 72c.@$1 12. Magic Ruffles—Genuine, with trade mark, No. 1, $6 25; No. 6, $10; No. 8, $14 50; home made, No. 1, $4 50; No. 2, $5; No. 3, $5 50. Corsets—Thomson's, French Woven, B B, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, C C, $11 50 to $13 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, No. 10, Double Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $3r. Goldsmith's Patent—Enameled Garote, $20—less 10 per cent. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Globe, 22c. Corset Jeans—Laconia, 21½c.; Bates, 16c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, opening steadily, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers, especially in the instance of inferior and common grades, which are more freely offered. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 20@$8 40; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 30@$10, chiefly at $8 40@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 40@$9 90 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 20	@$8 40
Extra State	8 30	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 40	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 95	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 10	@14 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	11 80	@17 50

Southern Flour is also in limited request, to-day. Sales since our last, 450 bbls., in lots, at $10 80@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales, 250 bbls. Extra at $9 10@$14 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, including Superfine at $6@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in request and steady at $4 25 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and slack demand at about former quotations. Sales, since our last, 29,500 bushels, including inferior Red Western, (Winter,) at $2 10; very common to fair Milwaukee Club at $2 08@$2 15 ₱ bushel; For a lot of choice No. 1 Club as much as $2 20 a bushel was refused. Holders of strictly prime Spring Wheat are not eager to sell, unless at very full rates. Corn has been in moderately active demand, opening steadily but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales, since our last, 133,000 bushels at 70c.@78c. for unsound, and 79c.@83c., closing at 79c.@82c. for sound new mixed Western; 86½c. for old do., 84c.@85c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. New Oats are in moderate demand, and heavy. We quote choice old Western at 70c., delivered; new Western at 50c.@53c. ₱ bushel; sales 36,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale has been in good request at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. E. WELLS notices thus: "Inactivity, which was the ruling feature of the trade last week, still continues. Further heavy importations, without any apparent improvement in the consumptive demand, has produced a general depression, from which the market will not soon recover, and in this connection we have to report a decline of 5c. ₱ lb. on price of Belgians and Bavarians, the choicest grades of which are being freely offered at 65c. ₱ lb. Reports from the interior respecting the new crop are yet too conflicting to enable us to form with any degree of certainty an estimate of the yield. We place but little reliance in the opinion of growers, who predict a general failure of the coming crop on account of the severity of the past Winter causing the old yards to die out; where old yards are ploughed up, more new ones are producing their first yield. Imports of the week 817 bales. We quote; 1864's, Inferior American, 8c.@15c.; 1864's, Prime American, 20c.@30c.; 1865's, Inferior American, 15c.@45c.; 1865's, Prime American, 55c.@65c. English, 50c.@55c.; Belgian, 50c.@60c.; Bavarian, 60c.@65c.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 79,376 hides, and 270 bales do.; sales 47,800 hides, and 167 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 100 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 18c. gold, in bond, usual selection; 700 Corrientes, 21½ lbs., 16½c. gold, usual selection; 5,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21½ lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 16½c., gold, usual selection; 13,500 Orinoco, 22 lbs., part 15½c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Aspinwall, 18@19 lbs., private terms; 2,400 Savanilla, dry salted, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Corpus Christi 22 lbs., 13½c., gold, usual selection; 700 Bahia, Dry Salted 30 lbs., private terms, 000 Texas, 26 lbs., 13c. cash, as they run; 2,600 Southern, 16@18 lbs., part 12c. cash, as they run; 167 bales Calcutta Cows, 9@10 lbs., private terms; 7,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 45@48 lbs, 8½c., gold; 1,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 75 lbs., 10c. cash, rej. bad hides; 3,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 10½@11c. cash, rej. bad hides. The stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 319,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865 262,500)—1,000 Wet Salted do., and 375 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 159,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 10,000 California, 24,000 Rio Grande, 52,500 Orinoco, 4,000 Porto Cabello, 14,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 8,000 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 500 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 1,000 East Indies, common, 1,000 Para and Maranham, 16,000 Texas, 3,000 New-Orleans and Western, 3,000 Southern, 18,500 African Kips, 375 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 43c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 92c.@95c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are in fair request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 59 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in some demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 41c.@43c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@58c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after by speculative buyers and prices of New Mess have advanced. Sales since our last 9,200 bbls., in lots, at $30 31@$30 68 for new Mess, closing at $30 62½, cash; $29 25@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 58 for Thin Mess; $24 37@$24 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,850 bbls. new Mess, June, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $30 50@$31 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is firm and in demand; sales since our last 1,750 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@23½c., and small lots at 22½c.@23½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $47@$47 50 ₱ bbl. Butter has been in limited request at 26c.@42c. for State and 26c.@37c. for Western. Cheese is in slack demand at 8c.@20c. ₱ lb.

Stocks in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	June 1, 1866.	May 1, 1866.	June 1, 1865.
Clear	33	227	3
Mess	78,107	68,804	39,456
Thin Mess	1,072	821	1,319
Prime Mess	5,377	4,445	31,022
Flank	—	—	13
Prime	2,706	3,886	5,290
Rumps	229	329	1,105
Refuse Mess	453	227	413
Refuse Prime Mess	29	79	910
Refuse Prime	101	78	124
Other Refuse	469	756	2,838
Uninspected	2,646	9,828	13,319
Grand total, bbls.	91,235	90,424	98,013

BEEF.

	June 1, 1866.	May 1, 1866.	June 1, 1865.
City Mess	—	1,220	—
Repacked Mess	6,333	7,178	22,474
Repacked Chicago Mess	7,773	6,191	48,626
Railroad Beef	268	117	135
Refuse Mess	201	81	729
Refuse Prime	—	—	84
Other Refuse	—	332	112
Tierces Prime Mess	2,697	1,265	4,313
Country Mess	1,712	2,126	7,626
Country Prime	—	—	74
Uninspected, tcs.	600	2,804	133
Uninspected, bbls.	169	3,440	4,414
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	19,753	24,874	81,869

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "There has prevailed a good demand for Hemlock Sole throughout the week, both from manufacturers and dealers, and sales have been to a fair extent. In prices there is very little quotable change, though, with great firmness for all, a slight advance has been realized on some descriptions. The receipts from the tanneries have been about 38,000 Sides for the week, and are slightly exceeded by the sales, leaving the stock small and badly proportioned. For Oak Tanned Sole the demand continues active at firm prices. The stock is light, and present and prospective receipts limited. Slaughter in the Rough is fairly active, and prices are steady. Considerable parcels have recently been received from various Southern ports, and being generally of inferior quality, are sold at low figures." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Heavy, 41c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@46c; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31½c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c. good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 36c.@43c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—The business in the principal kinds in May, Mr. R. C. WINTERHOFF, (successor to WINTERHOFF & Co.,) notices thus: "*Copper*—The sudden rise in gold has not been without effect on the price, which has advanced to 29½c. for Baltimore, 30c. for Portage Lake, and 31c. for Detroit, with quite large sales, mostly on speculation. The manufacturers complain seriously of a lack of business, and have not bought freely. The first parcels of Lake Copper have just arrived, and are partly sold. The production is at present not as large as formerly, and not remunerative; it is said that unless protection can be obtained by a higher duty on Copper and Copper Ores, the large companies will abandon mining. The latest advices from London report an improved tone in that market, in spite of the financial crisis. This is probably in consequence of the bombardment of Valparaiso. The last mail from Chili advises shipments of 14,700 tons pure Copper during the first quarter of this year, which is fully equal to the average shipments of former years. Our market is at present more likely to be influenced by the local demand for consumption and the course of gold than by foreign advices. *Lead*—In good demand, but without material change in price, which is 6⅜c. gold for ordinary kinds, and 6⅝c. for best English. The deliveries for consumption have been uncommonly heavy, viz.: 3,400 tons, and include 700 tons shipped to the West. Imports for May 2,600 tons—stock 5,200 tons, against 5,700 tons on the 1st of June, 1865, and 6,500 tons on the same date, 1864. Of Domestic there is no stock. *Tin*—Has declined without any wholesale transactions to 19½c. for Straits, 20c. for Banca, and 19½c. gold for English. 2,600 slabs Straits have been shipped from first hands to London, and a few other parcels may follow. Importations for the month 200 slabs Banca, 7,000 slabs Straits and 3,800 ingots English. Estimated stock in first hands 30,000 slabs Straits, 5,000 do. Banca and 70 tons English, equal to 2,100 slabs—*total* in Boston and New-York 37,100 slabs; against on the 13th of June, 1865, 8,200; and 1st June, 1864, 19,300. In the face of the adverse accounts from London, and large shipments from the East Indies, there is no disposition to operate even at the above low rates. *Spelter*—In moderate demand. During last week 100 tons Silesian and 50 tons Stolberg were sold at 6⅝c. gold; and 80 tons 9½c. currency. Imports for the month 250 tons; stock 650 tons. The domestic article (Lehigh) is nominal, 11c. without stock."

RICE—Has been inactive, at previous prices. Stock, 12,787 bags cleaned East India.

SKINS—Deer continue in good request from manufacturers and dealers at about old gold prices. We note sales of 17,000 lbs. Porto Cabello and Caracas, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and 15,000 lbs. Para, mostly to arrive, on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., in gold, ₱ lb. For Goat the demand is active from manufacturers generally, but sales are hard to effect at the extreme prices demanded by holders—the asking rates being considerably above what at the present dull state of the market for the finished article will warrant. Sales are unimportant. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c. Payta, 40c.@42½c. in gold ₱ lb; Cape, 45c.@50c. cash; Madras, 55c.@60c. each

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at former prices. The movements during May, Messrs. M. RADER & SON review thus: "During the early part of May, little disposition existed to operate in Kentucky. Sales sum up about 1,800 hhds., for home trade and speculation, at 5c., 8c., 9c., 10½c., 12c., 16c.@25c., currency, and about 1,200 hhds., for export, at 4c., 5c., 5½c., 7c., 9c., 11½c., 13c.@16c., gold. A few small parcels quite ordinary and out of condition Lugs sold as low as 4c.@4½c., currency. Arrivals are on the increase, and the late sampling shows an improvement in quality. Arrivals 1st to 31st May, 15,884 hhds., against 12,548 in 1865. We continue previous quotations nearly unchanged. In Virginia Leaf the transactions were light, owing to small and unsatisfactory supplies. Among the 542 hhds. received, were 305 hhds. Stems; about 150 hhds. were sold, mostly for export, at 5c.@14c., currency. Unless suitable for manufacturing purposes and in sound sweet order, it is less considered than Kentucky. *Havana, &c.*—About 800 bales Havana Fillers, medium to fair quality, were sold at 65c.@75c., and good to fine at 80c.@95c., currency, duty paid. Fine quality remains inquired after. Two hundred bales Havana were taken for export, at 12c.@16c., gold in bond; 70 bales ordinary Cuba brought 55c. currency, duty paid; 150 bales II cut Yara, brought on from Bremen, being of good quality, sold at 95c.@$1, duty paid. *Seed Leaf*—Congress not having as yet settled the question of taxes and tariff, and the unfavorable news from abroad preventing exports, except at very low prices. Seed Leaf has been very dull, and prices unsettled. Sales of the month—300 cases Connecticut Wrappers, at 35c.@55c.; 200 Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; 800 do. old New-York State, running lots, 8c., 8½c., 9½c.@12½c.; 14c.@16c.; 500 do. Ohio, 7½c., 8½c., 9½c@16½c.; 300 do. new Ohio, 9cc., 10½c.@12c. *Manufactured*—Inactive—the sales being confined to limited quantities of black work, principally 10s., in good and fair order, 60c.@70c., tax paid. A few lots of medium and good bright pounds, mostly Virginia, at 50c.@65c. and 75c.@95c., tax paid, and 35c.@60c. in bond. Also several parcels of old stock Virginia lb. Navy lb. and 10s. out of condition, at 12½c.@30c., free of tax. An auction sale of 2,200 boxes, consisting of common old stock Virginia lb. and 10s. took place on the 30th ult., a small proportion only of which was sold; and on the whole, the sale greatly lacked animation. Prices ranged from 12c.@30c., and for a few small lots 40c.@50c. Market quotations are unchanged.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in May:

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Virginia & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock May 1, 1866	19,159	835	17	20	20,031
Received since	3,356	101	—	5	3,462
Total	22,515	936	17	25	23,493
Delivered since	3,498	164	—	—	3,662
Stock June 1, 1866	19,017	772	17	25	19,831

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock, April 30	7,009
Received to May 31	1,260
Total	8,269
Delivered to May 31	1,454
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, May 31, 1866	6,815
Total Stock in New-York and Brooklyn, May 31, 1866, hhds	26,640

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.	C'gt's. Bales.
Stock on hand May 1, 1866	7,205	—	272	—
Received since	1,243	214	150	50
Total	8,448	214	422	50
Delivered since	1,022	70	150	—
Stock June 1, 1866	7,426	144	272	50

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at about previous prices.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported to-day, with 634 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there was taken a cargo of Corn at 4d. ₱ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn on private terms. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ₱ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. ₱ quarter.

THE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Steamer City of Memphis Blown Up—Sixty Persons Killed or Injured.

Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, May 31.

The steamer *City of Memphis*, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, when near Huck's Island, 30 miles below this city, at 7 o'clock this morning exploded one or both boilers, which carried away about 60 feet of the cabin and upper works, with the pilot-house and the people in that portion of the boat. The number of lives lost is estimated at from 40 to 60. The after portion of the cabin was comparatively unharmed, and all the ladies escaped with the exception of one, an actress from St. Louis, who was drowned, by improper adjustment of a life preserver. The boat took fire immediately, drifted five miles down stream to Commerce Landing, where she stranded and burned to the water's edge. The cargo consisted of about 800 tons of freight, most of which was consigned to this city. The Captain and both clerks escaped, but the First engineer and pilots missing. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and it is alleged that the boilers contained a full complement of water, and the boat was going at moderate speed. Two hours after the burning steamer lodged at Commerce, the *St. Patrick*, from Vicksburgh, came along and took the survivors aboard, bringing them to this city. Twenty-seven of them are more or less scalded, some fatally, having inhaled steam. There were about two hundred and twenty passengers on board the ill-fated steamer at the time of the explosion. The first and second mates are among the saved, the latter with a broken leg. Two of the engineers are injured. It is believed that one of the pilots escaped. A passenger states that he overheard an engineer remark at the table that the boilers would not hold out to Memphis, and it is also alleged that a passenger got off at Helena with a presentiment of disaster. All the survivors were brought up on the *St. Patrick*.

FOR SALE

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Located in the block bounded by 5th and Madison-avs., 69th and 70th-sts. 10 or 12 lots; 20 and 33 feet wide; situation unsurpassed in the Park; streets graded, curbed, and flagged. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 202 BROADWAY.
FOR SALE.—The lot and building materials as they stand, on No. 202 Broadway; lot 25x160 feet; or the property would be rebuilt to suit a good tenant.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, No. 69 Liberty-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

EDMUND H. MARTINE,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER,
No. 1,272 Broadway.
Houses and lots for sale and to lease. Houses rented and rents collected.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country residences on the Hudson, situated in a very commanding position, nearly opposite West Point, affording a magnificent view of the Highlands, river and surrounding country. The place was fitted up by the present owner for his own occupancy; the house is a very superior one, in fine order, large, containing over 20 rooms, and has all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; the building is three stories and basement, with observatory and wide piazza front and rear; it stands in a splendid natural grove of three acres; the walks and drives are tastefully laid out, no expense having been spared to render them good and substantial; the grounds and garden are well supplied with a choice variety of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, large carriage-house; ice-house filled, &c. The location is at an eligible distance to fine schools, churches and stores, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The furniture can be purchased with the property, if desired; possession given immediately. Apply to
T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURERS TAKE NOTICE.—A splendid farm of 90 acres, on navigable water in New-Jersey, is now offered for sale, being well situated for manufacturing and business purposes, already laid out in part for a town, near Depot, 1½ hours from New-York, with almost hourly trains; house large and modern, with other improvements. This place joins on a large village, containing schools, stores, churches and manufacturing establishments, and is in one of the best agricultural districts, abounding in pleasant and extensive scenery, and fine drives; really, this is among the prettiest farms to be seen anywhere, and offers a chance for safe investment and speculation.
Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—170 ACRES, ABOUT A quarter of a mile from the Long Island Railroad, where there is a turn-out for lading or unlading freight; located between Yaphank and Manor Stations, 63 miles from New-York; 90 acres rich soil, under good cultivation, the balance being wood-land; new and commodious farm-house, with good outbuildings; excellent and plentiful supply of water can be obtained from wells 10 to 20 feet deep, on any part of the farm; for cultivation of grass and grain this land is superior to any on the line of the railroad in Brookhaven, and is conveniently located for market gardening, for which it is well adapted. Apply to JAMES H. WEEKS, Yaphank, L. I.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY COUNTRY SEAT.—For sale, a very desirable residence, located at New Hackensack, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie and 5 miles from New Hamburg, on the Hudson River; near churches, stores, &c., &c.
The house is large, commodious, and in good repair, with a noble piazza the whole length of the house, marble mantels; good well of water, &c.; wagon-house, stables, wood sheds, &c.
Ten acres of land, well stocked with vegetables, fruits of all kinds, &c.
Price $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A neat two-story and attic house, with stable, barn and garden; house well furnished and ready for immediate possession. Also, for sale, a farm of 100 acres, situated about seven miles east of Poughkeepsie, in good order, well watered, and nearly all in good cultivation. Address Col. JOSEPH WRIGHT, Poughkeepsie, or C. H. DELAMATER, Executor, No. 333 West 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 43 acres, very pleasantly situated, near Hempstead Harbor, in the village of Roslyn, L. I., adjoining the residence of William C. Bryant, Esq. It has comfortable buildings, good orchards, fine springs, &c., &c., and there is daily communication with the cities by both railroad and steamboat. Inquire on the premises of A. MUDGE, or of H. W. EASTMAN, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence; has a fine water view; three acres of land, 100 fruit trees, choice berries and fruits in abundance, large house with two wings, large barn and other outbuildings; situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Lanesboro, Berkshire County, N. Y.; six hours' ride from New-York or Boston; price $3,500. Address W. H. H. WILCOX, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 23D-ST., A FOUR-story high-stoop house, 25x60, handsomely decorated, and in excellent order; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner having purchased out of town has suddenly decided to sell his house here; price $21,000. Very cheap. Possession immediately.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 22d-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE on Long Island, beautifully located, within an hour's ride of New-York; house has all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, &c.; suitable outbuildings, with ten acres of land in high state of cultivation; will be sold at a bargain. Address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN PATERSON, N. J.—FORTY acres of rich land, one mile from the City, on the Plank-road, in plats to suit purchasers; location as desirable as any within 15 miles of the City of New-York. Terms easy. Apply to TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 4 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT LAYD'S NECK, ON THE SOUND, the place known as the Fort Hill Farm; 44 acres of land, good house and buildings; fine water front; splendid bathing, fishing, &c.; within a few steps of the steamboat landing. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF ALL SIZES, TWENTY-two acres on Long Island, good buildings; fifteen acres in corn; and farming utensils, $2,400; very cheap. FREEMAN & EMERSON, Knox building, No. 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner 93d-st.—Three full lots on grade, nearly free from rock; terms easy; price much below auction rates. Also, five-story store No. 137 Maiden-lane. Inquire at No. 116 9th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE WHICH CAN GO IN 2:45; can work in single harness, stands 15½ hands high; 9 years old; this horse will be sold, together with a sulkey and a set of single harness, for $400. Apply at the corner of 40th-st. and 3d-av., in the bakery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice, new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to
HORMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, on Herkimer, between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Bedford, L. I.; price $11,000—$8,000 on mortgage. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

A VERY NEAT COUNTRY SEAT OF 14 acres for sale, within one hour of the City; good buildings, fruit, &c.; price, $5,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 30TH-ST., A SMALL PRIvate house, with a large lot of ground; the house is brick, trimmed with brown stone; is in good order. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

$10,000. FOR A THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brown-stone house, finely located; modern improvements; immediate possession.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A CITY house, a handsome residence in New-Rochelle; two acres; six minutes from depot. Inquire of
W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM New-York, a country residence; fine water view; eleven trains a day each way.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM on line Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a neat cottage at Irvington on the Hudson. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a beautiful country residence and 50 acres land; one hour New-York. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER.

FOR SALE—WITH A LIBERAL BUILDING loan, several choice lots on Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Apply to A. BLAKE, No. 1 State-st., New-York, Room No. 9.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 129TH-ST.—FOR SALE. —A three-story stone house, handsomely decorated; every modern improvement. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF DESIRably located Central Park lots at a bargain.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.
THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.
THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c.
THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $8,000.
THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3¼, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Rye, within a short distance of the Rye and Portchester depots of the New-Haven Railroad. House large and has all the modern improvements; carriage-house and outbuildings all first-class; fine kitchen garden, and nearly nine acres of ground, all laid out in the best style, with fancy fish ponds, graveled walks, flower beds, fine shade and fruit trees in great abundance; an unobstructed view of Long Island Sound for more than 20 miles; will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, with furniture, stock, &c.; possession at once. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, WELL KNOWN as one of the most elegant places in the vicinity of New-York. There are 16 acres laid out in a superior style, containing old shade and evergreen trees, choice fruit, a beautiful lawn and natural lake filled with fish; splendid entrance and drives; no mosquitos. Price, $45,000. Cannot be duplicated for less than $80,000. Particulars at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 17.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—At Newburgh, a country seat, with 16 acres of land; house large, with modern conveniences; ground handsomely laid out, and planted with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees; abundance of fruit; excellent kitchen garden; ice-house filled; views of the river unsurpassed. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS OF lots on the Central Park and vicinity.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—FURNISHED house to rent.—The subscriber will rent for the coming Summer, giving possession June 1, the beautiful residence opposite the homestead of the late Gov. Geo. N. Briggs, in Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass. The house is modern and convenient, and thoroughly and elegantly furnished, and one of the most desirable Summer residences in Berkshire. Address HENRY NOBLE, Pittsfield, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE HUDson River, at Tubby Hook, "Inwood."
To let, furnished house at Peekskill.
To let, furnished house at Mount Vernon.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—On Castleton Heights, corner of turnpike-road and Cebra-av.; house 20 rooms; outbuildings complete; 10 acres lawn and garden; view unsurpassed. Inquire on the premises, or of CHAS. KEUTGEN, No. 163 William-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, LOFTY AND SPAcious room on first-floor (up stairs) No. 747 Broadway, directly opposite Astor-place. The premises and location are exactly suited to a first-class millinery, clothing or other business requiring ample space, light and elegance. Apply as above.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seats, furnished, within one hour of City Hall; garden planted; very healthy and pleasant location.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway, Knox Building.

BRICK COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED; Possession immediately; $40 a month; in Bergen-st., third door from Classon-av.; cars from Hamilton Ferry pass the door; cars from Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferry within three blocks; large yard front and back.

LONG BRANCH—A LARGE COTTAGE TO let, containing 18 rooms, situated on the sea-shore, near the hotels and railway stations. Apply from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., Room No. 11, or to WM. H. SCOTT, Mansion House, Long Branch.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMmer, at Flushing, Long Island, a pleasant cottage, with 10 rooms, two acres of land, fruit and ornamental trees. For particulars, apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON MURray Hill, between 34th and 35th sts.; four-story brown stone, high stoop; completely furnished; will be rented four months; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 5,710 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-st., a three-story high-stoop house, about 21 feet wide; rent $1,600 and water tax; possession at once; carpets and oil-cloths for sale, if wanted; new this Spring.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—TO SINGLE gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms at No. 209 Atlantic-av., above Washington. House has all the improvements, and is in a healthy, pleasant location. Cars pass the house to all the ferries. References required.

CORNWALL.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at the landing; stable, shade, fruit and river view; rent $90 per month. Inquire of A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st.

A FURNISHED OFFICE, ALSO A SPACIOUS hall or salesroom on second floor, also light front rooms to let at No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Rye, Westchester County; house with 12 rooms, stable, bath-house, &c.; possession immediately. For particulars, address Box No. 4,334 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOken, N. J.; location very desirable; one mile north of ferry; everything complete. Apply at No. 301 Bloomfield-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 193 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME COTTAGES, AT Boiling Spring, N. J., 38 minutes from Chambers-st., New-York, by Erie Railway. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—A NICE country place, containing nine rooms, garden and fruit. For terms, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—THIRTEEN LOTS AND BULKhead at 14th-st. and Hudson River, in whole or part. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH gas and use of bath, for single gentlemen, at No. 195 Bleecker-st. References required and given.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR the season, at Cornwall, N. Y. Inquire of J. M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st.

FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, NEATLY furnished, on the second floor. Rent, $10 per week. Inquire at No. 6 Renwick-st., near Canal.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A STRICTLY FIRST-class house and furniture, full width and central location, for cash. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A TWO-STORY ATTIC OR THREE-story house, two rooms deep, between 8th and 37th sts., 7th and Lexington avs. Address R., Scarsdale, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
10,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ¾-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, Park, until Monday, June 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., for building and completing a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville, near the High Bridge.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for a reservoir and two gate houses at Carmansville," together with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be forty thousand dollars.
Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, 86th-st., near 4th-av. Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 16, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz.:
For repairing dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and the dock on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville, North River.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5½ by inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¾ by 3½ inches.
Class 3.—500,000 Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¾ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10¾ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.
An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.
All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.
Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3¼ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.
These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.
Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.
Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.
Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said commanding officer.
The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.
A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District-Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.
To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, Commissioners.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy-yards indicated.
PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:
Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.
NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:
Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.
BOSTON NAVY-YARD:
Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.
These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.
Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.
Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.
Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about 9,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES, (three hundred and ninety-five half barrels—averaging about twenty-four gallons each.)
This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Barr & Co.; was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.
The packages will be recoopered and put in shipping order. The quantity determined by a Government guager.
Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half barrels.
The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.
Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds, of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid; the balance before delivery of purchases.
Bidders are requested to be present (or represented) at the opening of the bids.
Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM SUBSCRIbers on Thursday night, May 31, 10 reams WRITING PAPER, 16x21 inches, 38 lbs. per ream. Ten dollars will be paid on the return of the paper and $40 on conviction of the thief. J. & R. KINGSLAND, Franklin, N.J.

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE STEAM ENGINE boilers and shafting, pulleys, &c.; cheap. Apply to W. H. ANDERSON Yonkers

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, a pair of closely matched bay mares, 15½ hands high; very handsome and stylish; sound, kind and gentle; well adapted for a lady's use. Apply at the stable, No. 6 West 17th-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, baggage wagons, harness, saddlery, &c., at auction, on TUESDAY, 5th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice. W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

59 CEDAR-ST.—THE PLACE TO BUY CARriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash. TAYLOR & HICKS.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER; price $250; a pony, $50; a family horse, $125. Apply to PATRICK LEVY, No. 165 East 23d-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 723 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, matresses, spring beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO. 277 Canal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE, STAR OF THE RHINE, and THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, C. H. Rockwell, G. W. Garrison, G. S. Karnes, C. H. Morton, J. B. Studley, T. H. Hind, E. Gilliett, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE and RAKE'S PROGRESS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE and LORD DARNLEY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, MYSTERIES OF THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, WHO KILLED THE POLICEMAN?

PARK THEATRE.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Index to the Daily Times for 1865.

An Index to the New-York Times for the year 1865 is now for sale at the counter, price Five Dollars. The book contains twenty thousand references to the events mentioned during that period, each specifying the date, page and column of the paper in which it is to be found. It is handsomely printed, and bound in 8vo form, and contains 182 double-column pages.

Not only as an index to our own paper is this book of great value, but it is to a great degree an index to all first-class daily journals, so far as the dates of leading events are required; for all papers, especially since the wide use of the magnetic telegraph, publish the current news at the same hour. The book is also a very comprehensive "chronicle of events" for the year, a hundred times more full and minute than the chronicles usually published in newspapers.

Copies will be sent to any address on receipt of the price.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamships *Marathon* and *Hermann* reached this port last evening, with three days later news from Europe. The German question was still unsettled, nor was anything definite known concerning the proposed Congress. Meanwhile, peace demonstrations on a large scale were taking place in Prussia, and serious disturbances were reported, occasioned by calling out the reserves. In Italy, the war spirit was enthusiastic and general. Volunteers were flocking by thousands to take their part in the war for the liberation of Venetia. It is reported that Austria has declared that she will never surrender that province to Italy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, the new Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, is a native of Alexandria, Va., and for the last year or so has resided at Elkridge, Md., where he had charge of a church. At the breaking out of the late war he was the pastor of St. Mark's Church, in Philadelphia. This he gave up and returned South, and was subsequently sent to Europe to purchase Bibles and Testaments for the Confederate army. It was on his return from England that he was captured on the Lower Chesapeake by a Federal cruiser, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, from which he was soon released.

The Galveston *News* says: All the accounts from the country go to show that the prospects of a cotton crop this year are becoming more and more unfavorable every day. The rains appear to have extended all over the South, so far as we can hear. Those who were the most sanguine, a short time ago, that we were going to have two or two and a half million of bales, are now probably satisfied to reduce their estimate nearly one-half. Even our best planters now complain that their crops are getting hopelessly in the grass.

The steamer *Oak*, on the Savannah River, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night last, opposite to Wilmington Island. The *Oak* had a cargo consisting of 503 bales upland cotton. The fire was first discovered in a pile of cotton amidship, and in about two minutes from its discovery the whole boat was enveloped in one sheet of flame. There were twenty-five persons on board, including the officers and crew and a few passengers, nine of whom were either drowned or perished by the flames.

Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Zanesville, Ohio, has been expelled from the Old School Assembly, now in session in St. Louis, for false and slanderous charges against Hon. S. Galloway. The reverend gentleman, in addition to his ministerial functions, performed the duties of a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other journals. He was also expelled from the reporters' table.

For the past few days a large number of boatmen from Norwalk and vicinity have been engaged in dredging and fishing in Long Island Sound for goods that were on board of the steamer *City of Norwich*, which was burned a few weeks since opposite Norwalk. A large amount of goods has already been recovered, and some of the men have secured from $300 to $500 worth per day.

The Worcester *Spy* says the iron car of the Adams Express Company, which went through that city from New-York to Boston, on Monday night, contained about $7,000,000. Two trusty messengers and a detective accompanied it. Two well-known burglars were known to be on the train, but found no chance for operations.

According to the report of the Ohio Commissioner of Statistics for 1865, the whole number of divorces in that State reach the number of 837 in one year. This, at the present population of the State is one to three thousand persons, and one divorce to twenty-six of the annual number of marriages.

Captain N. A. Griffin, late Superintendent of the Andersonville Cemetery, is on trial before a military court at Macon, Georgia, for malfeasance in office, misappropriation of Government funds and stores, and the use of his official position for private speculation.

The Huntsville (Mo.) *Citizen*, has in its office a printer with only one arm. He sets, justifies and empties his sticks, and sets a most correct "proof." As he can do nothing but set type, he manages by constant "pegging away," to get up about five thousand ems a day.

There is a project on foot among the Israelites of the United States, to build a magnificent College, for the purpose of educating the young men professing that faith in all the scientific and classical branches, but particularly in Jewish theology.

The editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* says, on the authority of a letter from Gen. Lee to himself, that the General desires to write a history of the war, but has not thus far made satisfactory progress, because of the loss of his papers.

At the recent trial of Gallagher, in Boston, for murder, the first juror that was called was a negro. It was supposed that the negro would be challenged, but he was not.

Mr. Eurotas P. Hastings, one of the oldest residents of Detroit, died in that city on the 1st inst. He was President of the Bank of Michigan, and at one time was Auditor-General of the State.

LOCAL NEWS.

The new City Mission Station, at No. 70 Columbia-street, in the Thirteenth Ward, was dedicated to the service of God yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Rev. George J. Mingins, Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Lewis E. Jackson, Esq., Mr. James N. Bishop, Rev. Dr. Terry, and others. The meeting was an interesting one, and indicated the presence of a band of faithful and earnest Christian workers in that locality.

An infernal machine, in the shape of a cigar box filled with gunpowder and matches, was found by Mr. Huelstal, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 37 Mercer-street, on Friday night. The box had been placed in the hallway with the evident intention of firing the premises for the purposes of plunder. The box was carefully emptied. No arrests have yet been made.

The examination in the case of Riley against Hughes, which was to have been resumed Saturday before United States Commissioner Betts, was adjourned till Thursday next, owing to the absence of Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Riley. Hughes and his counsel were present and ready to proceed.

The City was remarkably quiet yesterday, the storm and the Excise Law together contributing to this state of things. Ten liquor dealers were, however, arrested for selling liquor on the Sabbath, and were held to bail by the magistrates in the sum of $300 each.

More than two hundred German societies are to assemble in Union-square this afternoon to give expression to their views respecting the new Excise Law. Treasurer Manierre, of the Excise Board, has received from licenses $710,000.

An inquest was held Saturday, by Coroner Wildey, over the remains of Arthur Mariette, a house-painter, whose death was the result of a fall from a scaffold, in Grand-street, on Friday. Verdict, accidental death.

United States Commissioner Osborn, on Saturday, committed John O'Donnell on a charge of passing nine counterfeit fifty cent currency stamps on the 21st of April.

Gold firm on Saturday at 141@141¼. Money easy. Stocks steady.

Business in Produce and Merchandise on Saturday was on a limited scale. Flour, Corn and new Oats closed in favor of buyers. Mess Pork was firmer. Cotton about steady. Tallow cheaper. Groceries unaltered. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 634 vessels of all classes in port.

The Political Situation—Congress and the President.

It is very generally conceded, both here and elsewhere, that there has been a very decided improvement in the political temper of Congress within the past few weeks. The Union majority is far less disposed than it was in February to quarrel with the President, or to insist upon the extreme measures which it then seemed resolved to pass. No one now talks or dreams of forcing Negro Suffrage upon the Southern States. All thought of confiscating the estates of recent rebels has been abandoned. The bills introduced early in the session by Mr. Ashley and others, to organize Territorial Governments for the Southern States, are allowed to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Nobody talks any longer of the Southern States as "out of the Union," and the State Governments which their people have elected, under the guidance and direction of President Johnson, are tacitly accepted as legitimate and valid. Upon all these points, as upon many others, the Union sentiment of the Republican Party has gradually and steadily asserted its supremacy; and in every thing which falls properly within the sphere of the Executive Department, the policy of the Administration has been thoroughly vindicated and sustained. There are still sundry differences of *opinion* between the President and Congress; but so far as specific *action* is concerned nothing indicates any fixed or necessary hostility. The Civil Rights Bill passed, notwithstanding the President's objections; yet the President not only acquiesces, but is giving his earnest cooperation to its enforcement. The Freedmen's Bureau perished under his veto, and three-fourths of Congress and of the people are beginning to see abundant reason for being content therewith.

The only open subject of difference relates to the *representation in Congress* of the Southern States. Properly speaking the President has nothing to do with this. In his Annual Message he expressly renounced all control over or concern with it,—saying "it is *for you*, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and *for you*, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the election, returns and qualification of your own members." If Congress had been content to retain control of this subject, the President would never have touched it. Each House acting for itself, or both Houses acting in concert, could have admitted members or excluded them, just as might seem best. Congress could admit the States to representation whenever it pleased, and could keep them out just as long as it pleased,—without the slightest chance of objection, or interference, or even remonstrance, from the Executive Department. The President's assent would not have been required to any resolution concerning the admission or exclusion of members, which either House, or both Houses, might adopt. If Congress had acted upon this plain and simple plan, it could have carried its own views into full effect,—and at the same time have avoided all collision of sentiment and of action with the President.

But this did not suit the gentlemen who guided the counsels of the Union Party. Either with deliberate intention, or from careless indifference, they insisted upon a course of proceeding which necessarily involved the President also. Under this unfortunate guidance Congress abandoned its own proper and just prerogative and insisted on forcing the President to share in its exercise. Misled by the plausible and perhaps just idea, that it is for Congress, and not for the President, to determine the *status* of States just emerging from rebeldom—that this is a legislative and not an executive act—Congress jumped to the conclusion that it could do this only *by the enactment of a law*, and then extended the theory to the admission of representatives into its own halls. But the assent of the President is necessary to the enactment of a law. The first result of their action, therefore, was to subject to his veto what they had a perfect right to do without consulting him at all—and the next was to render a *two-thirds* vote in each House necessary to the success of a measure which a *majority* has a perfect right, under the explicit provisions of the Constitution, to carry into practical effect. And out of this utterly needless and foolish movement has grown all the controversy between the President and Congress on the subject of Representation. The President wanted nothing whatever to do with it. He told the two Houses it was *for them*, and not for him, to settle that question. But they insisted that he should share in deciding it, and then he told them *on what principles* he thought it ought to be determined. The Constitution, he said, gives every State a right to be represented; but only on condition that it is loyal, and sends loyal men as its representatives. Congress has a right to test that point, by prescribing oaths, or in any other way; but when men come who, under those tests, are proved to be loyal, they ought to be received. That is his view of the question, and if they insist upon his acting on the subject at all, he will act in that way and upon that principle.

Congress, on the other hand, insists that no State is entitled or shall be admitted to representation, until it gives *guarantees* of loyalty and of its future conduct. Very well. It has power to exclude them, without the President's consent, and without asking his permission. If Georgia sends members to the House, it is for the House to judge of their "election, returns and *qualification*:" and if it does not deem these satisfactory, it can exclude the members. Why is it not content with this? Why is it not enough to *exclude* them, without also passing a *law* saying that they *shall be* excluded?

In spite of all its yielding on other points, Congress persists in its unwise action upon this. It is laboriously engaged in putting into the form of constitutional amendments the guarantees which it deems essential to the future safety and welfare of the nation. The Senate is just now at work upon them, and will probably get them into such a shape as will command the assent of two-thirds of both Houses. They will then be sent to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, and the intention of the Union party in Congress is to exclude every Southern State from representation until it shall have assented to these amendments and embodied their substance in its own constitution and laws. The next thing on the programme, as reported by the Reconstruction Committee, therefore, is *a bill providing for such exclusion*. Suppose that passes, as it probably will, it goes to the President and is *absolutely certain to be vetoed*, inasmuch as the President holds that these States, being in the Union, are entitled to representation, and that Congress has no right to impose conditions precedent to their enjoyment of that right. Possibly they may be able to pass it over the veto, and possibly not. But in either case, what will they have gained? They will simply at best have enacted a law providing for the exclusion of the States; and that exclusion they could just as well have accomplished without a law, as with one. All they can possibly gain is to elicit another veto, and bring about another collision with the President. In what conceivable way will *that* strengthen them with the people?

There are two ways in which Congress can avoid this difficulty, if it really desires to avoid it at all:

1. It can, after passing the constitutional amendments, *stop there* and adjourn. Let it drop the bill of exclusion, (ironically styled a "bill of *admission*,") altogether. The States will be out, and they cannot get in until Congress votes them in. The conditions on which they are to come in will be before the States for their adoption or rejection, and no principle to which Congress may have committed itself on this subject, will have been in the least degree infringed. And they will avoid another collision with the President, with all the risks of being defeated, and will escape an issue before the people which cannot strengthen but may weaken them essentially. Or,

2. If it does not choose to do this, if it insists on the declaration of exclusion, let it be put in the form of a *resolution*—each House acting for itself or with the concurrence of the other, as it may prefer—instead of a bill:—then, according to usage, it will not require the signature of the President to its validity. Each House will be simply exercising its own prerogative, and the President will not be forced to take action on a subject which, as he has repeatedly declared, does not belong to the Executive Department. A majority, moreover, can pass such a resolution, and it will not come back for a two-thirds sanction.

These suggestions apply only to the action of Congress. We intend by them only to indicate a method by which the Union Party in Congress can, if it desires, avoid any further controversy with the President. Our opinion is they have already come in conflict with his views and convictions quite as often as is for their good;—and nine-tenths of the controversy thus provoked has been utterly needless. They have been betrayed into it by unwise, reckless guidance on the part of those in whom they have put their faith. It used to be considered the duty of those intrusted with the leadership of a great party to harmonize its differences of opinion,—to smooth over and accommodate its collisions and conflicts of sentiment, instead of exasperating and fanning them into an open flame. And particularly when that party was in possession of the Government, when it had the executive as well as the legislative departments under its control, and was responsible to the nation for the conduct of public affairs, were those intrusted with its leadership expected to promote harmony among all its members, and especially to secure concert of action between its various branches. But, by some malign mischance, the men now put into the official leadership of the Union Party in Congress, have apparently sought anything and everything else except harmony among its members, and unity between its executive and legislative departments. They have been the exponents and champions of a faction, instead of the representatives and organs of the party. They have thought far more of forcing their own crude and fantastic fancies upon reluctant and recalcitrant allies, than to give to all sections of the party due weight and influence in adopting measures intended for the common good, and involving all in one common fate. And they have used all the stratagems of parliamentary law,—all the resources of Congressional rules and regulations,—all the force and fear of party discipline,—all the elements of personal prejudice and of partisan resentment, not to harmonize and consolidate the legitimate sentiment of the party, but to coerce assent, override and overawe all doubt and dissent among their own followers, and to establish their own *status* as the rulers or the destroyers of the party on whose behalf they professed and were in honor bound to act. It will be a novelty, not to say a miracle, in the chronicles of politics, if the Union Party should survive such reckless and desperate manipulation.

Condition of the South.—Our accounts from the South represent the general course of life and industry as on the whole tolerably satisfactory. There is perhaps not as universal activity and prosperity as was promised by sanguine people a year ago. The terrible ravages and damages of the war are not in as rapid process of repair as was anticipated by those who did not comprehend their extent and depth. The planting and agricultural interests are much depressed, and not yet in the best working order; trade, as a whole, moves heavily; and, if we except New-Orleans, the commercial cities of the seaboard are far behind their former prosperity. There is also, as might be expected, much political discontent, and not a little acrimony of feeling. But still there *are* progress and activity; the processes of reconstructing the desolated places are going on; the ruined towns are reviving; and the great industries of the people afford abundant signs of promise. It will be many long years yet before the Southern States recover from the shock they suffered in all their parts through the great rebellion.

The Fenian Invasion—The Fruits and Glory of the First Expedition.

There is a premature, and, we must say, an unsatisfactory ending to the Fenian expedition on the Niagara frontier. Of course the pretended invasion turns out to be what we have steadily characterized it—a mere conspiracy of lawless ruffians to create international disturbance and secure plunder, under the guise and pretence of a patriotic uprising.

The leader of Sweeney's advance gang—a confederate, as we shall presently explain, of the infamous Wirz, of Andersonville—had just sufficient enterprise to advance about half a score of miles into the Provincial territory at a point where the only opposing military force consisted of a few hundred raw volunteers—a considerable portion of them mere lads. Having come suddenly upon this defensive army, Sweeney's commanding officer opened fire. A few shots were exchanged—a few Provincial militia men fell wounded and one or two killed. About an equal number of the raiders were put out of the field, and in an hour or less the contending forces were marching in opposite directions; the volunteers toward a quarter where they expected to find the British regulars, and the invading army in the direction of Buffalo. On which side the retreat showed the greatest expedition we cannot, from the confused reports now before us, precisely gather. The Fenians evidently made as good time as if they had been at Bull Run. After fighting the battle of "Ridgeway"—that is the historic name—on the early part of Saturday, they could have made but little delay in getting back to their first objective point, (Fort Erie,) for they were back there in full force early in the evening—and before midnight, had given the signal to their transportation boats to take them over the river before the *regular* red-coats could come up with them. Of course an army so vigorously prosecuting a retreat would necessarily leave some stragglers behind; but we deeply regret to say that these stragglers do not compare at all in point of numbers with the crowd that managed at the first sound of the British drums, to scramble into the boats. One or two hundred evidently have fallen into the hands of the British authorities, and they will find it much harder fare where they are to-day than if they were on Blackwell's Island or in Fort Lafayette. The most disagreeable part of the story is that our officers on the frontier, in their vigilant efforts to carry out the laws of neutrality, caught—and, we presume, still hold in custody—the main force as it was recrossing the river, including the commander and his staff. The news of this untoward event will cause universal disappointment among us here. If there was one thing that we Americans have prayed earnestly for since these bandit gangs were first formed, it was that every ruffian that crossed the frontier might be straightway caught and hung. The prospect of this was a sort of compensation for the intolerable nuisance of being obliged to listen to their blather day after day. But the red-tape precision with which regular British military movements are made; the slowness of the British commanding officer in hurrying forward his troops; the mistake of having no mounted force at hand; and the bungling management of the whole business by the Queen's military advisers—have thrown back on us probably not less then a thousand of this ill-favored crew. What we shall do with them will be a matter which will receive full and fair and impartial consideration at the hands of the Government; and we shall not venture to anticipate the decision which will be arrived at. What is now apparent and altogether to the point is, that the British commanding officer has trusted altogether too much to the friendly disposition and the honest vigilance of our Government—a vigilance certainly in remarkable contrast with that which the British Customs authorities and Lord Russell exhibited when British pirate ships were preying on our commerce in every sea.

It is not exactly our business to sit in judgment upon British military movements. But a United States military officer who should have *trifled* as Col. Peacock, the acting commanding officer in the Peninsula appears to have done, would have been very promptly court-martialed. The few straggling volunteers naturally enough could do little in the circumstances; and it is not easy to see what the Queen's regular troops are kept for in the Provinces at all if it is not to *lead* and direct the local militia in just such cases as this of predatory incursions. These regulars are not there to fight a United States army, because for any such purpose—looking to their numbers, and so forth—they might as well be stationed in Mesopotamia or the Isle of Dogs. It seems to us that for such border outrages as these—which are as repugnant to the American sense of honesty and right as they are costly and annoying to the Provincial people—a small regular mounted frontier force is just what is needed—the volunteers aiding when necessity requires. We do not think that a squad or two of our thoroughly-drilled New-York Police would have been greatly scared to make an end of such a lawless business as this in a forenoon. They certainly had far harder work during the conscription riots.

A word to our honest-hearted and loyal Irish-American fellow-citizens respecting the leader of this invading army. The Col. O'Neill whose exploits have filled so much space in all the journals for the last two days, belonged to the army of treason and rebellion against the United States Government in the late war. One of his soldierly acts was to recruit, in 1864, from the Andersonville prison-pens, a regiment of seven hundred Irishmen for the so-called Confederate service. He persuaded these poor "Fenians" that it was better for them, and more honorable to their soldierly instincts, to thus desert and forswear the flag of their adopted country, whose bounty and service they had voluntarily accepted, than to remain prisoners of war, to be starved to death by the very "belligerent" for whom he was recruiting! The alternative was, doubtless, tempting to them, as it could not have been to any true-born American, or to any honest naturalized American citizen and soldier. And the story goes that the penalty of this meanest of all treason was more speedy than the martyrdom of the brave hearts they had deserted on the persuasion of O'Neill. He soon after led them into desperate battle against Grierson, in Mississippi or Alabama, we believe, where nearly half their number fell in the fight, and the remainder were captured or dispersed. It is said to their credit, by our informant, that they fought with pluck and desperation. They were true for once, as they had need to be, to the best of their Irish instincts. Had they shown one-half the moral firmness, while prisoners of war, that they did of physical bravery in meeting their fate as recreants to their country, they would have saved their honor, if not their carcasses, and deprived the "gallant O'Neill" of the least creditable of his boasted achievements as a Confederate officer. The war was near its end, and so were the sufferings of the martyrs at Andersonville, whom they were seduced by this man to abandon.

The Horrors of Quarantine.

The condition of things in the Quarantine of New-York to-day is a disgrace and scandal to American civilization and humanity. Let our readers imagine themselves in the place of the poor German and Danish emigrants who have recently arrived here. They leave the European ports perfectly well, looking forward to all the comfort, prosperity and liberty which America holds out to the foreign laborer and farmer.

Owing to the massing of passengers together in the steerage cabins, the imperfect ventilation and the new diet to which these strangers are unaccustomed, the terrible modern scourge of sanitary offences appears, and a certain—though not large number—die of cholera.

They reach at length the great American port, where they expect an immediate escape from their poisonous hold and dying comrades, to tread on land again, breathe pure air, and be free from immediate contact with the sick and the dead. Those who have ever heard of the most cruel and stupid Turkish quarantine know that a bit of land and a place to stretch the limbs is allowed, even to the most despised "Franks." They expect nothing less, and have certainly the right to look for something more from the science and humanity of New-York. But, to their horror, the healthy passengers discover soon that not an inch of soil is open to them to touch on all the continent. On one side is a barren but breezy island, the very place to recruit a sick man, and where he could infect no other; but this is closed as if inhabited by barbarians, because "Long Island" objects. Far out exposed to the healthful gales of the Atlantic, is a narow strip of land, of no earthly use, and seemingly designed by nature for a quarantine; but this is tabooed ground, because New-Jersey forbids. So with Staten Island, and with every square yard of soil on which they might rest their feet.

These strangers, who have been sleeping by the sick and dying for weeks, learn with horror that now they must continue to live and sleep in the pestilential and gloomy hold, and be chained to this floating ship of death, and that all America has not a place, even for a tent, where they could escape the pestilence.

No wonder that they are seized with terror, and that new cases appear every day. *Thirty-five* fresh victims were attacked on Friday. The Deputy Health Officer reports that "something must be done soon, or the mortality among the passengers of the *Peruvian* will exceed that of any vessel ever in this port." "The hospital," he adds, "is now much overcrowded. Every available space on the ship is occupied with dead and dying. * * We have buried *thirteen* this morning, and the number will be increased this evening." The Quarantine officer on the *Falcon* writes: "The old *Falcon* is as full as she can be of the *worst cases of cholera* I ever saw in my life."

There are now *seven hundred persons* crowded together on these ships in our harbor, and the Health Officer states that some of them have very naturally attempted by force to break out from their floating *lazars*, and that a mutiny is liable to occur at any time.

But this is not all. There are now two cholera ships in the harbor. Dr. Swinburne publicly states to the Board of Health that if another ship with diseased passengers arrives, he has not a place in which to put a patient!

It is very clear what all this is tending to. If half a dozen more emigrant ships arrive with cholera cases, we shall make the Lower Bay an intensified centre of cholera, which will give the pestilence such malignancy that nothing will save the country from its attack, and New-Jersey and Long Island may receive the punishment for their inhumanity in a direct and terrible form.

And yet, as Dr. Parker observes, and as all the experience of sanitarians confirms, the disease may be directly cured and its malignancy vastly decreased by simply placing both sick and well in tents or in new and healthy quarters. It must be remembered that the sting can be taken out of cholera by efficient sanitary provisions. That is, if for instance the Sixth Ward be thoroughly cleansed and renovated, the disease may indeed break out there and spread elsewhere, but it will be in a milder form; whereas if the malady is intense and malignant in one quarter, its malignanty is apt to be transferred to other more healthy districts. So here, if we render the cholera mild in the harbor, its spread may either be checked or rendered innocuous; but if it be malignant there, it will certainly diffuse itself and in a terrible form.

And why should New-York become a scandal to the world for inhumanity and stupidity of sanitary arrangements? Why should the all-important current of immigration be thus damned up, and perhaps averted, by our local and State squabbles about barren islands and useless sandbars? The matter is National, and Congress ought to take possession of some portion of Sandy Hook, and use it for this great National object. Our commerce ought no more to be interrupted, and our name for humanity be disgraced, by such a cruel and hard-hearted arrangement or want of arrangement.

The National authorities ought to interfere, and save New-York harbor from becoming a floating lazaretto of pestilence, where the sick have no proper care, and the well no escape, and from which the plague will sweep over the whole land.

Congress and the Fall Elections.

The compromise arrived at by the Senate in shaping the Reconstruction Amendment gives evident satisfaction to the great majority of the Union Party throughout the country. The effect of the radical action in the House upon the Fall prospects of the party has been gradual but unmistakable. In every State in which elections are by and by to come off a feeling of apprehension has been engendered which hardly admitted of mistake, either as to its cause or the result it foreshadowed. From New-York to Illinois the conviction among Union men has been that by submitting to the dictation of Mr. Stevens, and by committing themselves to the impracticable policy to which he has required their adhesion, not a few Congressional delegations were handing over their respective States to the Democrats. It has been felt that a party pledged to the disunion theories and disorganizing tactics of the Radicals could not go before the constituencies without a certainty of defeat. For the Democrats, notwithstanding the remembrance of the Chicago Platform, would be enabled to make a plausible pretence of supporting President Johnson in his plan of restoration; and with the Union Party divided, and the Radical section wielding control, the success of the Democratic candidates would almost everywhere be assured.

This has been partially changed by the judicious and conciliatory course of the Senate in expunging the sweeping measure of disfranchisement, and inserting a substitute which, though not altogether unobjectionable, is by comparison moderate and conciliatory. By this step the Senate have repudiated the proscriptive principles which the House Radicals, with the help of the Copperheads, proposed to apply against the Southern people. To this extent good has been accomplished. And the more hopeful tone of correspondence from the States in which elections will take place next Autumn, shows the impression produced upon the prominent minds of the party by the Senate's resistance to at least one strong feature of the Radical programme.

It must be confessed, however, that the satisfaction expressed in view of the improved position of the Union Party in the States proceeds more upon what is yet hoped for than upon what has already been accomplished. The substitution of specific and limited disability for wholesale disfranchisement is good so far as it goes. It divests the amendment of its absurd self-stultifying character. But its chief value consists in the disposition it indicates on the part of the Union Senators to act independently of Mr. Stevens' dictation, and to pursue a course which shall heal party divisions and bridge the chasm which has of late separated the majority of Congress from the President. Herein lies the real significance of the decision of the Senate. What it promises is of more importance than what it performs. And it is with reference to further and more complete reconciliation and moderation that the active members of the Union Party in the several States begin to gather the confidence and courage which are essential to success. Their hopes are predicated on the expectation that the better spirit evinced by the Senate, in dealing with the Constitutional Amendment, will be so far cultivated as to restore harmony to the party and to place it before the country with an established right to the appellation of the Union Party.

To a certain class, no doubt, these considerations may seem unworthy, and therefore inadmissible. They who maintain that a great party should be prepared to die rather than abandon crotchets, which only a fraction of its members ever professed, may object to a course which points to conciliation and compromise as the means of preventing overwhelming defeat at the polls. But Congress cannot afford to ignore popular opinion and to defy the popular judgment. It must conciliate or be itself reconstructed. It must meet the prevailing demand for party unity, based upon concession, as the percursor of national unity, based upon the Constitution, or exchange a majority of its members for members indifferent to Mr. Stevens' whip. The fact may not be flattering or pleasant to gentlemen who think that because they ride hobbies they may override everybody and everything. But that it is a fact any person who watches the tone of the local Press and the movements of the local politicians, must be prepared to admit. The question remaining to be decided is, whether the hopes of reconciliation recently excited shall be verified or frustrated; and upon the answer to this question the issues in the States depend.

Evading the Law.—We understand that those disgraceful places of resort, the "pretty waiter girl" drinking saloons have succeeded in inventing a mode of evading the operations of the Excise Law. The law required them to take a license for the sale of liquor, and to cease its sale altogether at midnight. These regulations, especially the last, which was supposed to compel them to close at 12 o'clock, were very hard upon them. They had other and worse purposes than the sale of liquor, but the reputation of this adjunct of their business bade fair to destroy it altogether in all its plans and objects. Their present expedient is simply to cease selling liquor, but to continue, as heretofore, with this exception, their immoral and nefarious business. Instead of spirituous or malt liquors, they furnish light and unintoxicating beverages, and thus at once evade the necessity of taking a license and the regulation requiring them to close at midnight. This is very shrewd, but we judge that legal ways and means can be found of reaching them, notwithstanding.

The Anti-Excise Law Demonstration To-Day.—Our German fellow-citizens have an unqualified right to make the great demonstration which is to come off in Union-square this afternoon, against the Excise Law and its operations in this City. They feel it very hard to be excluded on Sundays from the "Gardens" where they have been accustomed to meet and quaff their lager with their friends; and, admiring as they do, the great Gambrinus, who devoted both night and day to drinking the foaming beverage, they find it intolerable that they cannot call for *ein* or *zwei* at five minutes after midnight as well as at ten minutes before noon. They claim that there is neither drunkenness nor disorderliness from the use of the German beer, and point to the Police returns and to their great festivals for proof of it. They exclaim against the law as a sumptuary one, which might as well interfere with one man's coffee as another man's lager—which discriminates against the poor man's beer and in favor of the rich man's wine, which forbids Schmidt from furnishing the liquid to wash down the rye bread and Schweizer-Kase, while it permits the nabobs who lunch at the St. James to decorate their tables with well-filled bottles. These are some of the points that the Germans urge against the Excise Law, and, with others, they will doubtless be elaborated and enforced this afternoon. With all their earnestness in the matter, however, we are glad to see that, at their proceedings thus far, there has been no proposition to resist or violate the law, or to interfere with it through other than legal agencies. This is but what we should have expected of our German fellow-citizens; and if it do not secure them the modification of the law which they desire, it will secure them something better even than that.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Summer season will be inaugurated at several places of amusement to-night, and with attractions which bid fair to make it brilliant and profitable. At Niblo's Garden the world-renowned Ravels commence an engagement. They open in "Robert Macaire," and the "Star of the Rhine." The troupe numbers upward of forty persons, and includes the three Ravels, Gabriel, Francois and Antoine. Young America, the Martinettis, Signorina Pepita, &c., are among the prominent stars. At the Winter Garden that excellent author, actor and gentleman, Mr. John Brougham, commences a series of performances with his own sterling comedy of "Playing with Fire." We have repeatedly spoken of this amusing production and of Mr. Brougham's delightful representation of *Dr. Savage*. An evening cannot be passed more pleasurably than at the Winter Garden. At the Olympic Theatre, an adaptation of "Our Mutual Friend" will be brought out to-night. It is from the pen of Mr. Rowe, who plays the part of *Silas Wegg*. We are most happy to notice that Mrs. John Wood has fully recovered from her recent indisposition, and will play the *rôle* of *Bella Wilfer* in to-night's performance. The general distribution is exceedingly good. It introduces two new artists to the *habitués*—Miss Marie Glover and Mr. J. W. Albaugh. At Wallack's Theatre there will be no change in the bill. "Never Too Late to Mend" will be played every night during the present week. On Monday next Mr. Dan Bryant commences his annual engagement at this house. At the French theatre the "Doctor of Alcantara" will be repeated to-night. Another opera by Mr. Julius Eichberg is in preparation. At the same establishment to-morrow (Tuesday) evening the French artists will appear in "Les Domestiques" and "La femme doit suivre son mari." At Barnum's Museum the great drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be continued on the bills for another week. Among the recent novelties at the Museum is a mammoth fat child, three years old and weighing 196 pounds. At the New Bowery theatre the season enters on its last week. Mme. Celeste is still the attraction, and plays to-night in the "House on the Bridge." The drama of the "Rake's Progress" is also given. At the Old Bowery Miss Fanny Herring appears in the "Invisible Prince." The drama of "Lord Darnley," and farce, in which Mr. Fox plays, conclude the entertainments. George Christy's Minstrels are yet playing at the Fifth-avenue Opera House. The tableaux will be withdrawn after the present week.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins' Orpheonist Festival terminates to-night. It is held in Cooper Institute, and commences at 8 o'clock. It will, we think, be the best of the series—the experience of the two preceding days acting beneficially on the completeness of the last.

We seldom meddle in other people's business, but have been requested to publish the following letter, which explains itself:

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Dear Sir: In yesterday's issue of the *Sunday Times Noah's Weekly Messenger*, the assertion is made in the course of a critic on my operetta, "The Doctor of Alcantara," that I have appropriated a portion of the music of the French operetta, "Bon Soir, M. Pantalon," and introduced it into the above work.

Of course a charge calculated to damage so seriously the reputation of a rising composer is not advanced by an intelligent critic unless he has at hand the proofs of his assertion. I am only sorry that the critic of the *Sunday Times* has deemed it necessary to withhold these proofs, and so to render it obligatory upon me to call for them at once.

The production of this evidence will entitle him to my lasting gratitude, since it will serve to prick the bubble of my reputation, which I must confess has not been a little distended by the successes of last week, and convinced the musical community who have so cordially welcomed this, the first American Comic Opera, how totally undeserved has been the applause so kindly bestowed upon yours and the public's servant, JULIUS EICHBERG.

The Beethoven Society of Yale College gave a concert at Irving Hall on Wednesday. It was well attended, and the quaint songs of Alma Mater were sung with spirit and applauded to the echo. The Society possesses quite a respectable chorus, sufficient we think to have justified a better selection of pieces. The College songs were, however, in the highest degree amusing, and gave the concert a special and enjoyable character of its own.

The season at Bryant's Minstrel Hall terminated on Saturday evening with Neil Bryant's benefit. The house was of course well attended. It is never otherwise. The company intends making a short trip in the country. Mr. Dan Bryant remains in the City and will commence an engagement at Wallack's Theatre on Monday next. Early in the fall the Bryant's will have their new hall in readiness. It is altered from Dr. Chapin's church.

English Opera in Brooklyn.—We have often taken occasion to note that the intelligent people who reside in the City of Churches rarely fail to liberally patronize deserving enterprises. Charlatans may succeed for awhile, but they are soon found out, and in the end their fortune is as it deserves to be, ill. It is said, and we believe truthfully, that Mr. Maretzek made more money proportionately in Brooklyn than elsewhere; and we know that while his subscription list embraced some 300 of the best names in the city, his audiences on the average could sustain a careful comparison with the best afforded by the Metropolis. In chronicling, then, the perfect success of Prof. Eichberg's opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," we but indicate a further evidence of the truth of our theory. The house on Saturday night was well filled with a large and appreciative, not to say enthusiastic, audience. The dearth of musical entertainment, the novelty of the enterprise, and particularly the high social and professional esteem in which certain members of the troupe are held by their friends in the city, combined an unusual attraction. Mrs. Mozart has been a favorite resident artist in Brooklyn. Miss Zelda Harrison is well and favorably known there by a host of admiring friends. Miss Richings was preceded by a flattering reputation, and the male members are equally fortunate. The opera was given with great spirit and *élan*. Miss Harrison's charming solo in the first act was enthusiastically encored, as were the songs by Mrs. Mozart and Miss Richings; indeed the enthusiasm of the audience threatened to become a nuisance whose abatement could be secured only by a repetition of the entire opera, a matter which the Director kindly postponed until to-morrow night at the same place. The "he-he" duo of the posters was encored and the capital contortions of Mr. Ketchum narrowly escaped a similar infliction. Messrs. Seguin, Castle and Peakes were in fair voice and excellent mood, the orchestra was well balanced and admirably disciplined, and the choruses pleasantly demonstrative. We prophecy a favorable season in Brooklyn, if the management will secure promptness, pay necessary attention to the appointments of the stage, and remember that the third city of the Union won't put up with makeshifts, while it is ever ready to encourage merit and support what is worthy.

To-morrow night the opera will be repeated with the same excellent cast.

Belphegor at the Academy.—Mr. Harrison announces the appearance of Mr. Dillon at the Brooklyn Academy, in his deservedly celebrated *rôle Belphegor*. The interest excited by this gentleman's admirable acting in this City will undoubtedly attract a large audience, and the additional announcement of Miss Denvil's support will secure that result. Mr. Harrison is one of the very few managers that pay the necessary attention to the details of the support, scenic, and other arrangements at the Academy, and his word is accepted as guarantee of that attention.

The Park Theatre.—Mrs. Conway has revived the spectacular drama of *The Naiad Queen*, in which, beside herself, appear Miss Barrett and Messrs. Conway, Davidge, Chippendale, and others. Tony Denier and Mlle. Auriol have likewise been engaged for the piece.

Maretzek at Work.—Mr. Maretzek has engaged the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a number of nights in October next.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis to be Called on Monday.

Probable Adjournment of His Case Until the Fall Term.

Our Government and the Fenian Movement.

The French and Austrian Troops in Mexico.

Explanations from the Cabinet at Vienna.

Brazilian Decree on the Coastwise Trade.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 3.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

The case of the United States *vs.* JEFFERSON DAVIS, indicted for treason, which will be called in the United States District Court at Richmond to-morrow, is exciting a great deal of attention and comment here. It is understood that the case will be called *pro forma*, and postponed by general consent until the Fall term. It is positively asserted that upon that being done, DAVIS' counsel will make a motion for his release on bail; but as he is indicted under the act of 1790, under which treason is not a bailable offence, it is difficult to see how this is to be done, and as neither the President nor any other military authority has any control over him after he has passed into the hands of the law, it is equally difficult to see how he can be released on parole. There may be such a thing as the Court ordering his release on parole, which may account for the very positive assertions of his counsel that his release is certainly to be effected; but that would be a very unusual and a very surprising proceeding. Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY, CHARLES O'CONOR, WILLIAM B. REED and EX-GOV. PRATT, of Maryland, all in the interest of DAVIS, have gone to Richmond.

Your Richmond correspondent sends as follows:

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 3.

JAS. T. BRADY and WM. B. REED, of counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, arrived this morning to attend the United States Circuit Court, which meets to-morrow. It is understood that they will demand the release of their client on bail, and that they are prepared to argue the question at length. Former Col. B. N. HARRISON, Private Secretary to DAVIS, is here, and confidently asserts his opinion that his patron will be at liberty within a few days, and further, that he will never be brought to trial. The Court, to-morrow, will take no further action than discharge the Norfolk Grand Jury and adjourn, unless BRADY and REED succeed in disarranging the Government programme.

OUR OWN GOVERNMENT AND THE FENIANS.

In connection with the Fenian movements, it is erroneously stated in newspaper correspondence from this city that the Secretary of State directs the movements of our Government officials; that through the State Department the British Minister was posted as to the projected Fenian demonstration now going on, and that Mr. SEWARD could not be tempted to depart from his determination to enforce the strictest neutrality, &c. The fact is that Mr. SEWARD does not control the matter at all. Legitimately the direct control of the action of our Government officials in arresting or checking warlike movements within our own territory against a Government with which we are at peace, rests with the Attorney-General, who through the District-Attorneys instructs the United States Marshals. The military arm is only called in in aid of the Marshals. Some weeks ago, when the Campo Bello affair took place, the Cabinet had the subject of Fenian demonstrations under consideration, and turned the management of the matter over to the Attorney-General, so that whatever of tardiness or remissness of action may be charged on the Administration, if indeed any such charge can be made, is due to Mr. SPEED, the District-Attorneys and the Marshals. Mr. SEWARD is in no way responsible for any acts of omission or commission in regard to the Fenian violation of our neutrality laws.]

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The following is an extract from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, 13th of May:

"According to an American letter published in the *Times*, the Minister of the United States at Paris recently suggested to the Cabinet at the Tuileries that for the purpose of arresting the military reprisals in Mexico, the Juarist Government should be informed of the limit within which the French army of occupation should be withdrawn. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS declined this overture, for the reason that the French Government had no means of communication with JUAREZ. At length Mr. BIGELOW offered for this purpose to the Cabinet of the Tuileries the good offices of his Government, near which is accredited the Juarist agent, Mr. ROMERO."

It appears from our information, that what there may be of truth in this story relates to the steps formerly taken by the Federal Cabinet to induce France to demand from the Mexican Government the repeal of certain decrees concerning the Juarist brigandage. These steps, and the reception which they met with from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; all this is found at length in the *Siris Jaune* (Yellow Book, or Diplomatic Correspondence) of 1866, and we believe that no later incident could have changed in this regard the rule of conduct of the Imperial Government.

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO—EXPLANATION FROM THE VIENNA CABINET.

According to the information which reaches us from Vienna, the Imperial Government has had no difficulty in convincing Mr. MOTLEY that Austria has no intention to send troops to Mexico to replace; that the volunteers in question cannot be considered as Austrian soldiers, as it is of their own accord that, after having fulfilled their military obligations in their own country, they enlist in the service of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN to form an integral portion of the Mexican army. The proof that this incident seems to have been settled in a satisfactory manner, is that the embarkation of 1,000 Austrian volunteers was to take place the 10th of May instant at Trieste, where since the 7th the *Tampico* has been lying at anchor, a vessel of the Transatlantic Company, on board of which they were to be transported to Vera Cruz.

The following is from the *Journal des Débats* of May 14: "We yesterday called attention to the dispatches of Mr. SEWARD to the Minister of the United States at Vienna, in which the American Secretary of State protests against the sending of Austrian volunteers to Mexico, in terms whose earnestness every one can appreciate. The *Constitutionnel* thinks it can announce this morning that all difficulties are removed in the matter, and that the explanation given by the Vienna Cabinet have fully satisfied the Minister of the United States, so that a first detachment of one thousand volunteers was to embark on the 10th of May at Trieste for Mexico." To tell the truth, the *Constitutionnel* knows nothing of these facts, of itself, but gets them from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in which, for our own part, we are far from having absolute confidence. It may be, after all, that Austria has not thought proper to pay attention to the protest from Washington, although she has at this moment affairs enough on hand not to seek for new ones. We shall soon know if it is true that one corps of volunteers set out three days ago for Vera Cruz, on board the *Tampico*; but even if the fact were exact, it would be enough to prove that an understanding in regard to this question of volunteers exists at present between Austria and the United States. The very categoric language of Mr. SEWARD permits us to doubt this. We shall wait, therefore, until the text of the arrangement concluded between the two Governments is made known to us before we believe it, by the *Constitutionnel's* leave, which indorses statements of which it has no proof except the assertion of the *Memorial Diplomatique*, which are always to be received with caution."

THE CHINESE COAST TRADE.

The Department of State has received an official dispatch from Pekin, relating to the extension of the privileges accorded to vessels trading along the coast of China. To those which ply between that Empire and Japan and Saigon, the only port yet opened is French Annam on paying tonnage dues once in four months. The number of steamers now running regularly between Shanghae and the Japanese ports is five; but the trade employs many more vessels, and this concession will be an advantage to a score or two of small crafts plying between the two countries.

The Chinese Government has extended to Russian ships trading facilities between its open ports and the Russian possessions on the Amoor, the same privileges in respect to the payment of tonnage dues which have been granted to vessels trading to Japan and Saigon, the same privileges entire to American as well as other vessels trading between China and the Amoor.

THE COASTWISE TRADE OF BRAZIL—THE EMPEROR'S DECREE.

The following is a copy of the translation of the original decree of the Emperor of Brazil, declaring the coastwise trade free to foreign vessels until the 31st of December, 1867, received at the Department of State from the United States Consul at Rio Janiero, on the 3d inst:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCES.

Decree 3,631, of March 27, 1866, permitting foreign vessels to carry on the coasting trade until Dec. 31, 1867.

Using the authority conferred by section 4 of article 23 of the law No. 1,177 of Sept. 9, 1862, I am pleased to decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Until the last day of December, 1867, foreign vessels are permitted to carry on transport coastwise trade between the ports of the Empire in which there are custom-houses, conveying produce and merchandise of any origin; the disposition of article 686 of the Custom-house regulation accompanying decree 3,647 of September 19, 1860, being suspended during the above-mentioned time.

ART. 2. All dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

JOAS DE SILVA CARRIO, of my Council, Minister and Secretary of State for Finance and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, will so understand and cause to be executed.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, March 27, 1866, and forty-fifth year of the independence of the Empire, with the signature of His Majesty the Emperor.

JOAS DE SILVA CARRIO.

ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

It was stated in last night's dispatches that LEONARD HUTCH, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, was yesterday arrested at the instance of the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. CLARKE, and that the Justice before whom he was brought required bail in the sum of $200,000 for his appearance at Court. The Justice afterwards reduced the bail to $50,000; but the accused failing to find this, was today committed to prison.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK INVESTIGATION.

The developments of the Merchants' National Bank investigation having led to the arrest of its late President, LEONARD HUTCH, it is proper to state that there are other parties perhaps equally guilty, but who, having used him for their purposes, may escape the clutches of the law. The Comptroller of the Currency expresses his earnest determination to prosecute all infractions of the Banking Law, and to this end it is probable Congress will give him more power to enable him to promptly reach and punish such instances of rascality as are being developed by the investigation now going on.

A DISSATISFIED TENNESSEEAN.

Col. WM. B. STOKES, member of Congress elect from Tennessee, in a speech at Faneuil Hall on Thursday, pitched into the President, and, in the course of his remarks, disclosed the cause of his opposition, by stating that he was friendly to Mr. JOHNSON until recently, when he (STOKES) asked the President to appoint two of his friends in Tennessee to office, and they were set aside and other men appointed. Now, the truth is, as the records here show, that two good Union men were appointed to fill the positions, (Collector and Assessor,) and one of these—J. W. BOWEN—was appointed at the special request of Col. STOKES, at whose request the balance of the Tennessee delegation signed the recommendation. The other, Col. A. E. BARRETT, was recommended by Messrs. MAYNARD, FOWLER, and the other members of the Tennessee delegation. So that even if the reasons given be sufficient for supporting Congress as against Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. STOKES has gone off half cocked.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

A delegation from Chicago, representing the Douglas Monument Association, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to perform the duty assigned them of inviting the President and members of the Cabinet to be present in Chicago on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the monument on the Fourth of July next. These visitors called upon the President and several members of the Cabinet, but do not expect an answer until to-morrow. There is reason to believe that Mr. JOHNSON will consent to be present at the ceremony.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals here is CHARLES A. DANA, Esq., who is summoned as a witness on the Fry Investigating Committee. In consequence of the false statements respecting his retirement from the management of the Chicago *Republican*, it is proper to state that it arose simply from a difference of opinion respecting the political course of the paper, which is now disposed to support President JOHNSON's policy. He severs his connection with the *Republican* with no unkind feelings between himself and his late associates.

MUSICAL.

The prince of organists, G. W. MORGAN, of Grace Church, left here last evening for New-York, having spent the week in this city upon invitation of AMOS KENDALL and others, and assisted in the inauguration of the organ and choir in the new Calvary Baptist Church.

MARRIAGES AMONG FREEDMEN.

A very interesting, and to some extent amusing, ceremony has been going on at the freedmen's village, Arlington Heights, during the past few days. By order of the Freedmen's Bureau, two hundred and forty-seven couples have been regularly united in wedlock by clergymen detailed for that purpose. Many of these are old persons, who are the parents of grown-up children, but who were never legally married. Such were quite loth to comply with the order, regarding their relations as having been practically realized and sanctified by time and faithful observance; but they were all re-married, and of course much excitement and many grotesque scenes were the result. On the part of many the desire for finery and display extended to white vails and wreaths, if not of orange flowers, then of roses and the sweeter honeysuckle, while jewelry was not lacking, and a few of the females whose pecuniary resources warranted it were arrayed in white dresses entire. They stood in semi-circles and were married *en masse* fifteen or twenty couples at a time.

Important Amendments to the National Currency Act.

The following bill, proposing amendments to the National Currency Act, has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. CHANDLER, and referred to the Finance Committee. It is understood to meet the views of Comptroller CLARKE:

An act to amend an act, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Approved June 3, 1864, and the amendments thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two of the act to which this is an amendment is hereby so amended as to authorize the issue of $100,000,000 of notes for circulation, in addition to the $300,000,000 provided for in said section twenty-two; and that the additional $100,000,000 shall be secured in all respects, and under the restrictions and provisions of the act hereby amended: *Provided*, That not more than $5,000,000 of the $100,000,000 of additional notes for circulation shall be issued or delivered to Banks by the Comptroller of the Currency within six months from the passage of this act, and that thereafter not more than $2,000,000 of notes for circulation shall be issued during any one month: *Provided, further*, That any existing bank or banking association organized under the laws of any State, which shall apply for authority to become a National Bank under the act hereby amended, before the 1st day of October, 1866, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, as hereby amended, shall, if such Bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be in good standing and credit, receive authority to become a National Bank.

Provided, further, That banks of unimpaired capital in States which have heretofore secured the least ratable amount of circulating notes under the provisions of said act shall have preference in receiving such authority; and

Provided, further, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be delivered to banks thus converted from State banks to national associations shall not exceed $15,000,000. And in the organization of new associations, preference shall be given to applications for associations in such States and Territories as have heretofore failed to secure the ratable proportion of circulating notes under the provisions of said act, so as to equalize the apportionment of the whole $400,000,000 of circulating notes.

Be it further enacted, That Section 31 of the act aforesaid be so amended as to read as follows: That every association in the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia shall, at all times, have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per centum of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation and of its deposits. And whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the above-named cities shall be below the amount of 25 per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and its lawful money of the United States shall be restored:

Provided, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any Clearing-house Association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificate, and shall be considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have under the foregoing provisions of this section.

And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any association whose lawful money reserve as aforesaid shall be below the amount to be kept on hand, as aforesaid, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association as provided in this act.

And be it further enacted, That section thirty-two of the act aforesaid be so amended as to read as follows: That each association organized under the provisions of this act shall select, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, an association in the City of New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par; and the Comptroller shall give public notice of the names of the associations so selected at which redemptions are to be made by the respective associations, and of any changes that may be made of the association at which the notes of any association are redeemed. If any association shall fail either to make the selection or to redeem its notes as aforesaid, the Comptroller of the Currency may, upon receiving satisfactory evidence thereof, appoint a receiver in the manner provided for in this act, to wind up its affairs:

Provided, That nothing in this section shall relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par, in lawful money, on demand.

And be it further enacted, That section forty-one of the act aforesaid be so amended that the provisos in said section shall read as follows:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent associations, organized under this act, from being assessed and taxed by or under State authority or corporations.

Provided further, That the tax so imposed shall not exceed the tax imposed upon the capital of State banks, when assessed as corporations, and shall not exceed the rate imposed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such States; and,

Provided also, That National Banks shall be entitled to all the immunities and exemptions that State banks would be entitled to if assessed as corporations, and that the shares of said associations shall be exempt from all taxation.

The Public Services of Secretary Seward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are few statesmen of our time who are the equals of Mr. SEWARD, and there is not one to whom is more justly due the applause of the world. With talents as brilliant as those of METTERNICH, or PALMERSTON, or CAVOUR, he has won greater triumphs. We are acquainted with the history of no public man which seems to us more worthy of admiration. This is certainly ardent, and to some may seem extravagant praise. In nearly an equal degree we admire Mr. SEWARD for his eloquence, for his success in the administration of public affairs, and for his passionless self-control as a diplomatist. The graces of his style are not less admirable than the noble self-poise of his character. Shall we call him our MARCUS PRISCUS or MARCUS PORCIUS CATO? A wisdom not less severe than that of the first is his, and as stern a public virtue, while to us all it is now clear that Providence has reserved our great chief for a nobler fate than that of the Roman soldier and civilian. We do not know among modern examples one which comes nearer to the heroic Greek and Roman type. We reverence Mr. SEWARD because so often, when a storm of vulgar passion was raging around him, he knew how to stand up, and, with words of philosophic calm, give an example of dignity and of magnanimous self-forgetfulness to the nation. His moderation helped as much as anything else to preserve what was left of the ancient decorum of the Senate. In our dark hour, when a feeling of despondency weighed down many minds, his words of unfaltering reliance helped to reëstablish the faith of the nation.

His genius has shown itself equal to the arts of the subtlest and most designing of Foreign Ministers. He saw, sooner than others, the mischief which England meditated against us, and he put a check upon the schemes of the Imperial knave at the moment he was plotting in his own Cabinet with the conspirators who had escaped from our control. In his arguments with the Ministers of foreign States, helped not less by his own skill than the strength of his position, he put them all in the wrong. At a moment, perhaps the most perilous in our history, when dismay sat in many hearts, and the agents of the most powerful of unfriendly States were assuring us that our last hour as a nation had surely come, no word did he let fall which showed that his faith in the triumph of our cause was impaired. In language of courtly dignity, but with a feeling of majestic scorn, he told the too confident Emperor of France that his machinations to injure the country would be of no avail. Those schemes of self-aggrandizement have proved fruitless of harm to us, but threaten their author with only new humiliations. We may forgive LOUIS NAPOLEON the unchivalric act of the Mexican invasion, but never for being the inventor and earnest advocate of the scheme of a European coalition against this country in the hour of its darkest misfortune. With the French people we should always remain friends, but toward the usurper of power, and the perjured adventurer who has become their master, there can be only the pledged hostility of every true-hearted American. The triumph of the country is, in no small degree, the triumph also of the gallant chiefs who have guided its fortunes. From an attitude of self-confident arrogance, we have seen Western Europe lower its tone. As a next step, we shall see those States courting an alliance with the great Power which, in its moment of embarrassment, they almost dared to insult. They have learned, at last, that democracy is capable of a heroism of sufficient vigor to vindicate its unity at home and its honor wherever menaced; that it is capable of putting forth a power which shall command the respect of all—a power so great in its reserved might as to be able to maintain an attitude of magnanimous forbearance toward the nations, but capable, also, of speaking in tones of majestic wrath.

Mr. SEWARD has lived to see the "higher law," the law of God and of eternal justice, triumph in the Government of this nation. "Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested, fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slave-holding nation or entirely a free-labor nation." From that height, upon which the Christian statesman should ever stand, Mr. SEWARD saw the inevitable punishment which must follow the maintenance of so great a wrong. Just as surely as order must be maintained in the great system of God's Universe, so in the moral world must retribution follow a violation of the principle of justice. Mr. SEWARD has been inspired by faith in the triumph of right while he has labored to bring it about. Just so far he has lifted himself above the level of common men. As long ago as 1841, he wrote: "I congratulate you upon the indications that the time draws nigh when Slavery shall be numbered among the obsolete crimes of the human race."

From the ignoble arts of low politicians Mr. SEWARD has kept himself free. His most eloquent words are those spoken for freedom, for education and for Union. What would freedom from physical servitude be worth without freedom of the mind from the slavery of ignorance; or these together without that Union which binds society into a harmonious whole? As long as we are able to preserve our admiration for whatever is noblest in civilization, we shall not cease to applaud and reverence those who have labored most earnestly to carry it forward. Among these, in our age, there is no name which is covered with a finer lustre than that of Mr. SEWARD.

Had not Mr. SEWARD himself been one of the chief actors in the war, there is no one whom we would be more willing to have to write its history. If inferior in vigor, his style is equal in polished elegance to that of the great historians who have so much enriched our literature. We cannot doubt that Mr. SEWARD's splendid abilities would have insured him equal eminence had he selected other intellectual pursuits. Prince METTERNICH wrote to his friend ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT that he had mistaken his vocation, and that his inclinations would have led him rather to the sphere of science than to that of public affairs. The tastes of the great diplomat inclined him toward letters and the elegant arts. But it seems as if in no sphere could he have won a more brilliant position or wider renown. When Mr. SEWARD shall no longer find himself an actor in the scenes of public life, we may hope that, like his cotemporary, GUIZOT, he may give to the world some memorials of the political period in which he has figured so conspicuously and with such well-deserved applause. We sometimes regret that our political constitution is so framed that we are not able to bestow splendid honors upon those who have nobly served the State. Princely titles we have not to give, nor from the public treasury are we permitted to vote golden rewards. The precarious bonce of a posthumous monument is all we are able to promise; and when we remember how poor in historic memorials is even the metropolis of the country, we are hardly able to encourage our greatest hero to hope for the honor of a statue. Were Mr. SEWARD a native of the City of Boston, we should expect to see not less than Roman honors bestowed upon him; but from the City of New-York, which has not yet raised a monument to HAMILTON, to CLINTON, to FULTON, to WASHINGTON IRVING or FENIMORE COOPER, we have little to hope. How much longer will that great city endure so great a shame?

A. J. J.

PROVIDENCE, May 13, 1866.

Views of a Southern Planter—Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Extract of a private letter from a planter, dated

SUMTER, S. C., May 30, 1866.

I am a planter, and was formerly a slaveholder to some extent, and I fully and cordially acquiesce in the action of the Government which gave freedom to the slaves, and now I conceive it to be the duty and the interest of the country, and of the Government, to adopt such measures as will best promote the material, intellectual and religious interest of the race. In my opinion education must be made the handmaid of religion in any scheme looking to their permanent improvement.

There is a general desire among them to receive education; of the elective franchise they know nothing, and care nothing as a class for it. They are unfit to exercise it at present, and it only excites the profoundest astonishment that enlightened men should advocate it. It has been the pride and the boast of our country that our Government rested upon the intelligence of its citizens for its support, and I will add that it can only indure upon the basis of the sound moral and intellectual enlightenment of its people. No republic, I will venture to say, like ours, can exist in Mexico, in France, in Italy, in Spain, by reason of the ignorance of the masses. Let us then first educate these people, and thus prepare them to exercise the rights, franchises and duties of free and enlightened citizens; and when they can read and write, with conditions perhaps as to property, they should be allowed to vote, and in my judgment no sooner, and I would say the same of the white man.

Cannot the Congress of the United States create a permanent fund, say from the proceeds of the public lands, or otherwise, to educate the freedmen?

I think it truly the interest of the National Government to develop (as well as it is the interest of the people of the North) the great agricultural resources of the South, and I am unable to see how a duty of 5 cents per pound on cotton can do it, so far as cotton is concerned. But a comparatively short crop would have been made this season under the present system of labor, without the tax. Much of the crop has been planted with seed which has proven defective, and a great deal has been planted over with seed perhaps no better than the first planting. Sound seed cannot be procured by many, and the tax on cotton coming at the crisis of bad "stands," have induced not a few to plant corn instead, rather than risk cotton with the uncertainty of getting the seed up, and the certainty of having the cotton heavily taxed should they make any. It is discouraging, too, to the freedmen, as many of them are planting a little cotton, or have taken shares in the crops of planters for whom they labor. I think the present system of labor will gradually improve, and perhaps in time be remunerative, but not by legislation, in my opinion, so injurious to the interest of the planters and freedmen.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

A Disloyal Member—His Summary Expulsion—Exciting Scenes—He is Welcomed by Fair Rebels—The Case of Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn—A Speech from Dr. Boardman, the Champion of the Disloyal Party.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, May 31, 1866.

Perhaps in all the history of the Presbyterian Church there never has occurred anything like that which took place in the General Assembly this morning after adopting yesterday's minutes. Hon. Mr. GALLOWAY, of Ohio, read to the Assembly a letter written by Rev. Mr. FERGUSON to the Ohio *Statesman*, of Columbus, Ohio, in which there was a most scurrilous attack upon Mr. GALLOWAY and the General Assembly. Mr. FERGUSON was a Commissioner to this General Assembly, and the letter was such an indecent attack that the motion made by Rev. Dr. KREBS, that Mr. FERGUSON be called upon to make an entire retraction or be expelled from this body, met with almost unanimous approval, excepting, of course, the disloyal party, of which he has been an officious member. Mr. FERGUSON's explanation or retraction not being considered satisfactory, Rev. Dr. KREBS moved that he be expelled, which was almost unanimously carried; and the miserable man, thrust out of the house, fell into the arms of the fair rebels who left the galleries to meet him at the door and crown him with their laurels. It is the general opinion that, in the action of the Assembly, a blackguard, excelling even that prince of blackguards who fills the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee, has met a deserved fate.

The "unfinished business" was then called for, Rev. Dr. WEST, of Brooklyn, having the floor. He ventilated to the great edification of the audience the loyalty to which Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE laid claim yesterday; quoted with telling effect from the Doctor's speeches and sermons at the commencement of and during the war, and showed clearly how false to the church and country were the positions taken by those who are called, for convenience, "Declaration and Testimony men." His argument, based upon ecclesiastical law and the previous decisions of the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church, was learned, logical and exhaustive, but based, we must acknowledge, upon those decisions which have not been particularly palatable to our New School brethren. He spoke strongly in favor of the resolutions presented by Rev. Dr. GURLEY, which by the way are not a substitute for the report of the Committee, but for the resolutions appended to that report. It is impossible to give here a full report of the speech made by Rev. Dr. WEST, but it was confessedly one of the ablest, most eloquent and exhaustive speeches made before this General Assembly.

Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, son-in-law of the late Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, and a pastor of a church in Philadelphia, took the floor at the conclusion of Dr. WEST's speech, but gave way to Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, with the understanding that he was to have the floor after Dr. BOARDMAN's speech. The Rev. Doctor, in selectest phrases, reviewed the fine description given by Dr. THOMAS of the first General Assembly held in Jerusalem, of which JAMES was Moderator, and the comparison he drew between the actions of that Assembly and this. Dr. BOARDMAN, though disavowing entire sympathy with the disloyal party, is, nevertheless, recognized as one of its ablest champions. He has already appeared for it in two long speeches, and on account of his gentlemanly address and acknowledged talent, is listened to with more respect than the principles he advocated deserve. But to-day he has labored not only against the disadvantage of a slight indisposition, but has floundered also amidst all the disadvantages of a weak and bad cause. It has been decided by the Assembly that the vote shall be taken on this question to-morrow at 12 o'clock, requiring those who see in favor of the report to limit their remarks to fifteen minutes, but giving unlimited time, between this and to-morrow noon, to the Declaration and Testimony men to defend themselves. So you see that the Assembly feels both assured of its position and also good natured. To-morrow, let us hope, will close this discussion. E. B.

GEORGIA.

Movements of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton—An Interesting Meeting at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, June 3.

Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON held an interesting conference this afternoon with the Freedmen in the Springfield Church. A number of prominent citizens were present. The Commissioners stated the object of the interview, and asked the freedmen to give their views, *pro* and *con*. The freedmen testified to the kindness and justice of their late masters. Speeches were made by Gens. STEEDMAN, FULLERTON and TILLSON. The Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia appears to be better administered than in any other State, and equal justice is given the freedmen before the civil courts.

Fire.

ALBION, Sunday, June 3.

Fire was discovered at 3:30 this morning in Field's Block, destroying that and Rogers' Block. It burst out again at 11 o'clock, destroying Clark's Block and several buildings adjacent. The total loss is estimated at $150,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The sufferers, in addition to the abovenamed, are: J. B. LEIGHT, confectioner; P. G. SICKLES, eating rooms; J. ALLMANN & Co., clothing; G. WOODS, furniture and crockery; B. P. CLEVELAND, boot and shoe store, and W. C. ESWIN, millinery.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday June 3.

Gen. GRANT's order regarding honors to the memory of Gen. SCOTT, went into effect here to-day. From sunrise to 1 P. M., at intervals of half an hour cannon were fired. At 10 A. M., the troops of the garrison were assembled on parade and the order read to them. The flags were also displayed at half-mast.

Gen. MULFORD arrived from Richmond this morning, making a brief visit and returning.

Some two hundred colored people, part of the product of the religious revival in progress among this class, were baptized to-day at Hampton. Over five hundred persons were present.

A southwest rain storm, with a stiff breeze and a high rolling sea, set in this afternoon.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

RICHMOND, Sunday, June 3.

An adjourned session of the United States Court for the District of Virginia will commence in this city to-morrow. Judge UNDERWOOD has not yet arrived, but is expected in the morning. J. T. BRADY, of New-York, WM. B. REED, of Philadelphia, GEO. V. BROWN, of Baltimore, associate counsel for JEFF. DAVIS, arrived this morning, and are stopping at the Exchange Hotel. C. O'CONOR and GEO. SHEA will arrive in a day or two.

The counsel will announce their readiness to proceed with the trial of DAVIS, and in the event of postponement will submit an application for bail. District-Attorney CHANDLER will probably not be present at this session of the Court, owing to the severe illness of a member of his family. Major HENNESSEY, Associate District-Attorney, will represent the Government.

Mr. HARRISON, who was DAVIS' Private Secretary, arrived here this morning from New-York.

The Propagation of Trees.

WEST FARMS, N. Y., May 18, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In yesterday's (Sunday) issue of the TIMES, in an editorial on forest trees, in which the writer makes a great mistake in supposing that the pollen of maple, elm, or any other forest trees—which he says may now be collected by the bushel—will germinate in the earth and become trees of their kind. This error ought to be corrected, as it might mislead and cause a great deal of trouble and disappointment to many persons not knowing better. The seeds of these trees germinate readily, and are easily raised under ordinary circumstances, but pollen never!

Pollen is only the fine powdery substance of the flower by which the seed-bearing portion is impregnated, and could never of itself produce a tree. The writer of the article referred to says: "A correspondent writing to us on this subject says he knows of a case in which the experiment of sowing the pollen of the elm, maple and other hardwood trees has been made with perfect success." Really, where and by whom? BOTANY.

FIRES.

A Grocery Fired—Arrest of a Clerk on Suspicion of Arson.

A fire was discovered last evening between 7 and 8 o'clock in the grocery-store No. 13 Roosevelt-street, kept by CHARLES JEHRING. The door having been forced in, it was found that some shavings were burning beneath the counter. Assistant Fire Marshal H. O. BAKER made an investigation of the premises, which resulted in finding a quantity of kerosene oil among the shavings. A clerk of the establishment, named JOHN H. DECKER, who was found in the back room of the store at the time the fire was discovered, was taken into custody by Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, on suspicion of having set fire to the place. The damage to the premises by the fire amounted to about $50. There was scarcely $100 worth of stock in the grocery, covered by an insurance of $1,500. It was ascertained that the shavings and a partially consumed bundle of kindling wood had been saturated with the kerosene oil.

Latest Cholera Report.

HOSPITAL SHIP, Sunday, June 3.

The following new cases have occurred since last report:

Michael Lutz, Denmark; Michael Guinness, aged 62 years, Ireland; Amanda Innerstaden, 31, Sweden; Inger Parson, 52, Sweden; child, 2, Sweden; Gusta Olsen, 17, Norway; Martha Longlets, 3 months, Sweden; Ida Monson, 2 years, Sweden; Malsie Clemenzen, 32, Switzerland; Gaspert Perinone, 44, Switzerland; Anna L. Puler, 42, Denmark; Maria Hansen, 8, Denmark.

The following have died: Gusta Olsen, 17, Norway; Anna L. Paler, 42, Denmark; Curen Larsen, 38, Denmark; Catharine Larsen, 3, Denmark; Christian Larsen, 9, Denmark. Remaining at last report, 104; new cases, 14. Total, 118. Deaths, 5. Remaining, 111. This is bad weather for cholera. Some bad cases are being sent here from the *Perwein*. Dr. SPRAGUE writes that there are 2 bad cases of cholera and 30 of diarrhœa on the *Portsmouth* this morning.

The yellow-fever patients are improving.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR in moderate demand; Spring Extra Western, $10 50@$11 35. WHEAT scarce and unchanged. CORN dull at 68c. for No. 1. Mixed OATS, 44c.@45c. for Chicago, and 46c. for Wisconsin. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. PORK—Sales at $31. LARD 29¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Corn to New-York 12c.@12½c. CANAL RECEIPTS—9,683 bbls. Flour, 37,538 bushels Corn, 9,841 bushels Oats. CANAL EXPORTS—1,466 bbls. Flour, 29,573 bushels Wheat, 160,804 bushels Corn, 27,00. bushels Oats, 8,324 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. WHEAT steady; sales 4,400 bushels choice White Canada at $3 15; Amber Michigan, $2 12; 14,800 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 45. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS ¾c. higher on grain. IMPORTS—21,800 bushels Corn. EXPORTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull at $1 65@$1 65½ for No. 1 and $1 09 for No. 2. CORN active at 52¾c. @53c. for No. 1 and 50c.@51c. for No. 2. OATS steady at 32c. for No. 1 and 30c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. HIGHWINES, bonded, $2 28. FREIGHTS firm at an advance of ¾c.: 12¾c.@13c. on Corn and 14c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 253,000 bushels Corn, 205,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 351,000 bushels Corn, 110,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT dull at 77½c. for No. 1. CORN declined 1c. OATS firm. RECEIPTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 140,0.0 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR dull. WHISKY firm at $2 24 in bond. MESS PORK in good demand; sales 1,500 bbls. at $31, and 300,000 lbs. BULK MEATS at 12½c.@15¼c. Gold 140.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, June 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT shade lower; sales Amber at $2 29@$2 50; new White at $2 55@$2 56; new Amber at $2 24; old at $2 58; No. 1 Milwaukee at $2. CORN ½c. better; sales at 60c. for No. 1 Mixed, and 62c. for Yellow. OATS ½c. better; sales at 42½c. LAKE FREIGHTS dull.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 2.

COTTON heavy, at 35c. for middling. WHEAT steady and unchanged. CORN dull, at 64c.@73c. OATS lower, at 40c.@45c. PORK steady, at $32. LARD quiet, at 20½c.@22c. BACON steady and unchanged. WHISKY scarce, and advanced to $2 23; at the close held higher.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.

Having seen a circular signed Rudolph Adams, in which he says he was connected with the late firm of Rushton & Adams, No. 10 Astor House, I desire to state that no such person was ever connected with that firm. He was hired as a clerk in the above store, and discharged after my return from the West.

F. V. RUSHTON.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with stra

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BUYS AND SELLS

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH

AND

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ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
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issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GEORGE BUTLER
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS AND HEATING COMPANY.

Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal, much more brilliant and free from obnoxious odors, and can be furnished for about one-third the present price of coal gas. Terms, 10 per cent. on subscribing, the balance in 30, 60 and 90 days after notice that one-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.
T. B. VAN BUREN, President.
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT,	JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,	EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reëlected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.

Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.

Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman,	Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot,	James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey,	LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant,	John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin,	James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low,	Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;	

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.

Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.

Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.

Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—To facilitate business, payments on the Scrip Stock due June 1, will be received at the Company's office from FRIDAY, June 1, to MONDAY, June 4, inclusive, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily, free of interest. Amounts not paid within such period will bear interest from and after the 1st day of June, 1866, as heretofore announced.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and opened on the 12th day of June next.
C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of business, will be held at the railroad depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, the 6th June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR TWENTY DIRECtors of this institution for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 4 next.

The poll will be open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 17, 1866.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Williamsburgh Gaslight Company, for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 4, next, from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 4th of June, inclusive.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Monday the 4th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day June, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A PARTY HAVE INvented and secured by patent an amalgamator for gold and silver ores, which has been tested and proved a success in every way, is desirous of disposing of one-half interest to a party who will take control of same and bring it before the public. None but principals treated with. Address Box No. 3,368 Post-office.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at No. 20 Exchange-place. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order F. L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Committee of the Tontine Building will be held in Room No. 1 therein, on MONDAY next, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. F. DE PEYSTER, Chairman.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, Agency over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81...	105¼	105¾	June, 7-30.........	102¼	102¾
Coupon, '81	109¾	110	July, 7-30.........	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102½	102¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	102½	102¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	102½	102¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65..	102¼	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110¾
10-40 Registered.	95¾	96	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¼	109¾
10-40 Coupon.....	95¾	96	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107¼	107¾
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100½	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105¾	105¾
Gold............	141¼	141¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾
August, 7-30.....	102½	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104¾	104½

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.......................................$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. MCLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
GUARANTEEING FIDELITY
IN
PLACES OF TRUST.
Office No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

This Company is now issuing policies guaranteeing the fidelity of appointees and employes of banks, bankers, corporations, commercial houses, &c.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
E. C. DELAVAN, Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PRATT, General Agent.

ELECTION NOTICE.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 South 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo., on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 5th of May to the 4th of June, inclusive.
J. B. RALSTON, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

KEOKUK BONDS!

The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.

All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, issued by the Treasury Department, falling due in the months of June, July and August, 1866, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation at this office. Interest on such certificates will cease on the 31st of May, inst. Certificates must be accompanied by a schedule, showing the amount, date of issue and accrued interest at the time of payment.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES will also be redeemed on presentation at par and accrued interest. These must also be accompanied by a schedule as above designated. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of Certificates of Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts and the tenor of said certificates, is prepared to redeem before maturity all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due in June, July or August, 1866, with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before May 31, and that thereafter such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation to this Department with interest only to the said 31st inst.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 5, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
By order of ISAAC BELL, President.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with article five of the by-laws. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
MAY 25, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM No. 28, No. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

WILLIAMS & WESTON,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKERS,
NO. 15 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866. S. C. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company, FRIDAY, June 1, upon the Capital Stock, and so much of the Scrip Stock as has been paid.

The Transfer Books will be closed FRIDAY, the 25th inst., and reopened MONDAY, June 4.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax) payable on and after June 1.

The transfer books will be closed from May 26 to June 1. A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SENATE of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator GEORGE H. ANDREWS.
Senator HENRY R. LOW.
Senator CHARLES G. CORNELL.
State Engineer J. P. GOODSELL.
Mayor JOHN T. HOFFMAN.
Engineer ALFRED W. CRAVEN.

At a meeting of the Board, held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the Office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates of expense. GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) No. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

ALL PERSONS HAVING JUST CAUSES of complaint against the City and County Governments, or any of its departments or agents, are invited to call at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, where they will receive advice and coöperation in the protection of their rights and in defending them from wrongs.

HELP WANTED.

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS, JOINERS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN BUILDING.—I wish to obtain the services of a number of first-class hands, house-carpenters and joiners; also, a few good men to run wood-working machinery. Sober, intelligent, industrious and moral men, with families, can get employment for their children in the numerous silk, cotton, paper and flax mills of the place; to young men of ability, created mechanics, who work to rise in the profession. The place is unequaled. Information can be obtained of E. J. M. DERRICK, Architect, No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 48, or of Mr. E. CLEAVE, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York. ANDREW DERRON, Architect and Builder Steam Carpentry, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, SOBER, ENERGETIC young man, who writes a good hand, to deliver notices, policies and renewals, and collect premiums for a first-class Insurance Company; none need apply who cannot give satisfactory reference as to capability, honesty and moral character. Address OFFICER, at General Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AGENTS TO OBtain subscribers for Ritchie's splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of the authors of the United States, size 20x35 inches. New-England and the West to be disposed of. Apply at Room No. 5, No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 Post-office.

WANTED—A PAPER-MAKER, THOROUGHLY skilled in the manufacture of rag print paper, to take entire charge of the manufacturing department of a paper-mill, on liberal terms. A competent manufacturer desirous of taking an interest in the capital preferred. Address FACTORY, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO, A competent laundress, for a gentlemen's place in the country; the best of references required. Apply at the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 74, on Tuesday, June 5, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, THOROughly experienced, competent to take care of two young children, and well recommended. Answer, stating name and references, Box 4,675 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST-CLASS cabinet-makers to go to Connecticut. Inquire of GEORGE JOHNSON & CO., No. 44 Walker-st., for further information.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to mind children; one who can take care of an infant; good wages paid, and a pleasant home; good references required. Apply at No. 7 3d-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, with references and stating salary required.

WANTED A COPYIST—A LADY TO ADdress envelopes. Address, with terms, (inclosing specimens of envelopes superscribed,) COPYIST, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the wholesale fine paper trade. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 5,362 City Post-office.

WANTED—TEN EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS who have the highest testimonials, for a new work on the war. Address A. B. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—ONE WHO IS familiar with machine and railroad work, and can bring references of capability and sobriety, to go to Cuba. Apply at No. 156 South-st., up stairs.

FIFER WANTED—IN A MILITARY SCHOOL; an unmarried man, who understands the care of horses. Apply to G. S. FLINT, No. 73 Warren-st., up stairs.

COOK WANTED—MUST HAVE THE BEST City references. Apply at No. 18 Waverley-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,

is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from

LONDON AND PARIS.

GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.

GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,

FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,

RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS

ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH SHIRTINGS,

FANCY TIES,
STOCKS, SCARFS,

BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,

The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.

NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Wholesale and Retail,
At GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
The largest assortment
of Corsets and Skirts
in the United States,
Wholesale and Retail.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We are now opening 28 cases of
FRENCH HAND-MADE COUTILLE CORSETS,
ELEGANT SHAPES,
the finest in every respect we ever imported. Also a magnificent variety of the latest styles in
FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS,
AND MISSES' CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S WAISTS, &c., &c.

Owing to the lateness of the season we will sell them at a very small advance on the cost. Liberal terms to the trade.

GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
LARGE STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
RIBBON AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
LARGE STOCK LACE GOODS.
LARGE STOCK MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
LARGE STOCK OF STRAW GOODS.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
LARGE STOCK FRENCH FANS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
LARGE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS.
LARGE STOCK OF CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER.
LARGE STOCK OF LINEN HDKFS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
KID GLOVES, LARGE STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES,
ALL AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY, will offer on MONDAY and following days
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
purchased at great sacrifice at auction and from importers during the past few days.

FANCY PLAID AND STRIPED LENOS at 18c. and 20c. Cost nearly double.

FANCY POPLINS at 25c. per yard. Cost more in gold.

ROUBAIX POPLINS at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

NEW MOZAMBIQUES at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import about 50c.

WHITE GROUND ALPACA POPLINS only 37½c. Cost nearly 70c.

WHITE AND BUFF GROUND CRETONNE POPLINS at 50c. Worth 81c.

RICH BROCHE AND CHENE POPLINS at 55c., 60c. and 75c.

BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES at 55c. Worth 85c.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

We call SPECIAL attention to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City have a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other Ornaments, and Straw Trimmings. EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment today. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Cheapest line of Silk Mitts in the City.
Ladies' Kid Gloves from 75c. pair, best makes.
Bargains in Embroideries, Hosiery and Linen Handkerchiefs. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
(Fifth block East from the Bowery.)

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
BLANKETS AND 11-4 MANCHESTER QUILTS,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
12-4 WHITE, BLUE and PINK
MARSEILLES QUILTS, $6 25 each.
HUCK, DIAPER
and FINE BATH TOWELS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
BROWN, LOOM and WHITE
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.
BARNSLEY, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
LINEN SHEETING.
6-4, 8-4, 10-4 COTTON SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order.
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES.
Also, HUSK, HAIR, SEA-GRASS and MOSS.
IRON WASH-STANDS,
HAT-STANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS,
PIANO and STORE STOOLS,
BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, &c.
VASES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES,
GARDEN CHAIRS, SETTEES, &c.
All goods warranted as represented.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a general reduction in prices of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
We also announce that we offer
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES
who may be in want of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS, INFANT'S WARDROBES,
CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MARSEILLES CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS, &c.

WHITE DUCKS,
WHITE DRILLS.
In the best Barnsley and Irish makes, in full assortment. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR RICH LACES. REAL LLAMA DES INDES LACE SHAWLS, at auction prices.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Importer,
East River Bank Building, No. 680 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR STOCK IN
SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE FRINGED
SHETLAND SHAWLS
AT $4 EACH.
FANCY BAREGE SHAWLS,
FROM $3 50 EACH AND UPWARD.
LLAMA WOOL SHAWLS,
FROM $3 EACH AND UPWARD.
ALPINE SHAWLS,
FROM $9 TO $14 EACH.
ENTIRELY NEW THIS SEASON.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-STREET.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Invite the attention of Purchasers to
THE GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
BASQUINES, &c.,
IN
EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL,
AND OF THE
LATEST PARIS DESIGNS,
Which they are offering at a
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To close the season, previous to taking
THEIR HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY,
ALSO,
A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
REAL THREAD
AND
LLAMA LACE POINTES,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-STREET.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE OFFERING
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
PARIS SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
(ALL OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,)
CONSISTING OF
SILK GRENADINES,
SILK AND WORSTED DITTO,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GAZE DE SOIES,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
BAREGES,
RICH AND MEDIUM ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, LAWNS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-STREET.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
NEW SILKS AND FOULARD SILK JUST RECEIVED
200 PCS. CHINE POPLINS,
At 38 cents per yard, worth 65 cents.
New assortments of KID GLOVES, just received.
All the departments of DRESS GOODS replenished for the week.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
MERINO, LINEN, MUSLIN and JEAN DRAWERS,
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES,
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER of the best materials at the shortest notice, at the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.,
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c., 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

F. P. PERKINS & BROTHERS,
No. 727 Broadway, corner Waverley-place,
have just received, per steamer PERSIA, and will open on
MONDAY, JUNE 4,
a beautiful assortment of
REAL CLUNY LACES,
comprising
COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, SETS, BARBES,
and a full line of trimmings and insertings.
ALSO,
POINT, POINT-DE-APLIQUE, THREAD VALENCIENNES, MALTESE AND PUSHER LACES.
EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FANS, COMBS, BUCKLES, CLASPS,
and a large and carefully selected stock of
FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS,
RICH FANCY SILKS FOR
CARRIAGE AND STREET DRESSES.
The latest Paris novelties and first imported.
BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED GRENADINE SHAWLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LOWER PRICES.
Notwithstanding the advance in gold,
CHECKED and STRIPED MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c. per yard.
Yard wide ENGLISH PRINTS, fast colors, at 25 cents per yard.
Fine quality PRINTED JACONETS, at 25 cents per yard.
ALSO,
Large additions to all our popular stocks of DRESS GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.,

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
On MONDAY, June 4,
will make, for the last time,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
CLOTH CLOAKS, at..............................$5 each.
SILK CLOAKS, at...............................12 each.
BASQUINES, at.................................15 each.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
GRO GRAINS, TAFFETAS DE LYON, AND GRO DE PARIS SILKS,
in all widths, for
MANTILLAS, BASQUES, BASQUINES AND DRESSES.
Just purchased at auction very much less than the present cost to import.
ALSO,
full lines of PLAIN SILKS, in all the new colors, just received, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GOVERNMENT GOODS.
1,000 new and used LINEN SHEETS.
500 new and used LINEN PILLOW CASES.
1,000 used COTTON SHEETS, 39c. each.
500 new LINEN BED SACKS.
New and used BLANKETS.
UNITED STATES HAIR MATTRESSES, made equal to new, in all sizes.
10,000 UNITED STATES HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, $1 75 to $3 each. WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
A complete assortment
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS.
The only place in the City where a Whalebone Corset is sold as low as 50 cents, is
HENSHEL'S, No. 583 8th-av., near 39th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS

LACE SHAWLS.

1,500 LLAMA AND
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $25 TO $500.
MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS.
SHAWLS FOR SARATOGA.
SHAWLS FOR NEWPORT.
SHAWLS FOR LONG BRANCH.
SHAWLS FOR CATSKILL M'TS.
DINNER SHAWLS.
GOATS' HAIR,
LLAMA WOOL,
ZEPHYR and
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
EVENING SHAWLS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR GOODS IN STYLE AND QUALITY AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:

At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.

At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.

The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 4, 1866, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

$2,000 Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, interest payable April and October.

600 Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company scrip 7 per cent., interest payable April and October.

12,800 Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, interest payable February and August.

These bonds are part of an issue secured by first mortgage on a large portion of the line known as the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad. Provision has been made for their conversion into the first mortgage bonds of that Company, and the interest is now paid them. Until such conversion is made, these bonds are a prior lien to any bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Company upon the mortgaged premises.

Lists at No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 61 Liberty-st.

VERY GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SUPERB CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.

On THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 West 23d-st., all the genteel furniture, being made to order for the present owner, and is in fine condition, including solid rosewood parlor suites, do. centre tables, elegant rosewood chamber furniture, do. library bookcase, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, paillasses, best white curled hair mattresses, best down and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room furniture, China and cut glass ware, velvet and other carpets, mirrors and cornices, mantel clock and ornaments, lace and other curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

SALE OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.:

The balance of stock of an importing house declining business, comprising fine old sherry, port and Madeira wines, very old port, fine old London dock brandies, Holland gin, Imperial old Jamaica rum, extra old Bourbon whiskies, cases and casks, &c., &c.

The above is disposed of to close out a business, and will positively be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

By order of the Assignee, by EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, June 5, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., a large and elegant assortment of first-class furniture, made for best City trade, removed for convenience of sale, comprising elegant furniture of every variety, of the latest styles and patterns, both in parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture. Sale positive. H. HOFFMAN, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

SPECIAL SALE OF

4,397 CASES OF THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF CLARETS, WHITE WINES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, RUM, WHISKIES, GIN, &c., VIZ.:

BRANDENBURG FRERES' CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.

A. BONIN FILS do., part in bond.

HENKELL & CO.'S Hocks and Sparkling Moselle.

MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES, importation of A. Ochs, Esq.

JACQUESON & FILS RODERER Champagne, part in bond.

OSBORN & CO.'S PORTS, London Dock do., 1840 and 1858.

RARE OLD MADEIRAS, VINT. 1842 and 1828.

SHERRIES, VINT. 1857 to 1834.

PREMARTIN'S do., bottled in Cadiz.

BRANDIES—HENNESSEY & OTARD'S, 1853, 1851 and 1840.

M. S. O. P., 1820.

VINE GROWER'S & RENAULT'S, imported in cases, part in bond.

VERY FINE OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKIES, from four to fifteen years of age.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY, imported in 1857.

VERY OLD RUMS, 1851, GINS, 1859.

108 CASES MEDAR SWAN GIN, bottled in Schiedam, imported in 1860. (in bond).

All of which are guaranteed pure as imported, being from the stock of H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st., (established 1853), reducing stock to make room for the sale and products of a large native vineyard.

All goods of their own bottling will bear their private seal and label.

To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues on 30th inst. Samples morning of sale. No other goods admitted.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT—FORECLOSURE SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND FIVE LOTS ON EAST 26TH-ST.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:)

Five lots, with large substantial 3-story brick building covering entire front, Nos. 184, 186, 188, 190 and 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Lots each 25x98.9; building occupied as a beef and pork packing establishment, and suitable for a first-class warehouse, packing or inspection establishment, machine-shop or manufacturing purposes, or for conversion into tenement property.

At the same time and place, the steam boiler, lard tanks and kettles in said premises.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway:

PIRATE SHENANDOAH'S CARGO IN PART, by order of J. C. Derby, Esq., United States Dispatch Agent, the following goods, &c., forming part of the cargo of the above ship: 1 case books, 5 cases rifles, 1 case and 1 box clocks, &c., 1 bag and 2 barrels boots, &c., 1 package, 2 writing desks, 4 bags thread, 1 bale percussion caps, box medicine, 3 bales, 7 chests tea, 11 boxes tobacco, 37 do., 1 bag and other articles.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE POLHEMUS ESTATE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on MONDAY, June 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the balance of the estate, comprising about 300 of the most desirable lots remaining unsold, situate on 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., and Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Macomb and First-sts., 75 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT MANSION AND 23 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the above property, beautifully located on 3d, 4th and 5th avs., and 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th sts., by order of the Executors of Adriance Van Brunt, deceased. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BLOOMINGDALE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND NEW BOULEVARD.—For sale at public auction, on TUESDAY next, June 5, by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12 o'clock, four desirable lots, each 25x100.10, on north side of 108th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.; are well located; adjoin the Woodlawn Mansion and estate of late Dr. Moffat, and other fine residences and improvements. Sale positive to close a trust. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 134 Greene-st., New-York City, 239 feet 2 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 5 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 4, AT 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 13 North River:
3,920 Boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,200 Boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Norbland* from Messina.

HENRY FELTMAN, Auctioneer, Room No. 6 Clinton Hall.

SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, the well-furnished hotel, with fine bar, splendid four-pull English beer pump, known as the Franklin House, No. 37 Cortlandt-st.; also, the valuable lease of the property. For further particulars see this day's *Herald*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the corner of Van Brunt and Irving sts., South Brooklyn, a lot of machinery; furring machine, two boilers, each 32 feet long; circular saw, grindstone, pulleys, shafting, frame of a platform scale, &c., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart respectable girls, in all stations of household work, private families, hotels, Summer resorts and watering places. Notice—they can be supplied without delay with smart competent girls of all nations and professions; good situations more of an object than high wages; have good references, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country, or to travel, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 148 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's; removed from No. 88 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended girls, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, cook, washer and ironers, general houseworkers, and all other kinds of female help for both City and country, in private families, hotels, summer-houses, boarding-houses, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow lady as housekeeper, or to take care of an invalid lady; has had much experience in both capacities; can bring unexceptionable references as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 Hudson-st., opposite Broome, in the grocery-store. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, made dishes, soups, jellies, &c.; has excellent reference; no objection to the country; Newport preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (COUNTRY OR CITY,) by two excellent, experienced servants, highly recommended from their last situations; one as thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer; the other as efficient waitress and chambermaid; will be found neat, respectful servants. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go to a boarding-house; will make herself generally useful; good references. Call for two days at No. 100 Houston-st., between Laurens and Sullivan sts., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine sewing, or to take care of grown children; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 92 East 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in washing; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 307 6th-av., in the millinery-store, between 22d and 23d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; would go to the country; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 371 7th-av. in the paper-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City references; country preferred. Apply at No. 123 West 24th-st. No boarding-houses.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; would take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $10. Call at or address No. 19 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotch girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at the Servants' Institute, No. 99 Bleecker-st., second block west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do washing and ironing and assist at chamberwork; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does up linens in magnificent style; wages $12. Call at No. 182 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse and seamstress; understands working on a sewing-machine. Call at No. 398 2d-av., corner of 23d-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged widow; will take charge of a house for some family; can cook for the gentleman; best of reference. Call at No. 545 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and well-recommended woman, in City or country; is a good cook and baker and a first-rate washer and ironer; would do general work. Call at 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; would like to go to the country. Call at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would like the country. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 46 Irving-place, on Monday, June 4, inst.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine wishes a permanent situation with a first-class dressmaker. Call on or address Miss DAVIS, No. 189 Monroe-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OFFICE OR bank porter, janitor or private watchman, where honesty, faithfulness and trust are required, by a respectable man and his wife (Scotch,) without incumbrance; has good reference from gentlemen of high standing, and writes a good plain hand. Address CHARLES APPLETON, Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to work in a garden and make himself useful about a house, by a steady, industrious, faithful young man; understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a careful driver and well-recommended; wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; a respectable steady couple, with undoubted references, desire situations in City or country; the man a good coachman and family gardener, the wife a first-class domestic in any capacity. Address or inquire for JOHN, at Mr. Manning's No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; IS fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's turnout; is a good family driver; has no objection to the country; is willing to make himself obliging; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at Underhill & Fleet's stable, No. 54 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or call for J. C., No. 149 Columbia-st., in the stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A smart, strong, active farm hand, not afraid of work, and willing to do so, at moderate wages; will be found civil, obliging and honest. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, nineteen years of age, a situation as bell-boy or waiter in a hotel or boarding-house; good reference; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom. Thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 1,166 Broadway, at STILLING'S harness store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife—the man as gardener (who thoroughly understands his business) and wife as chambermaid; no incumbrance; would live in a cottage; can produce the best of reference. Address J. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who is willing to make himself useful, with good references; will work for $21 per month. Call or address JOHN A., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as groom and coachman, and make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address W., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as porter; not afraid of hard work; willing to do anything for an honest living. Address, for two days, D. PARKER, Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who understands his business in all branches; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 490 8th-av., for two days. J. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A VALET'S SITUATION, BY AN American; has a good disposition; is young and well appearing. Address M. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
28th-st., 2d-av., 29th-st.,
Manufacturers of every description of Wrought and Cast Iron work for building purposes.

Entire Iron Building Fronts, Iron First-story Fronts, Iron Girders and Beams, Interior Columns, Iron Doors and Shutters, Skylights, Floorlights, Patent Vault Lights; Office, Courtyard and Cemetery Railings, Gratings, &c.; Window Lintels and Sills in great variety of patterns, stable Fixtures and Fittings, Grate and Fender Castings.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of FINE CASTINGS.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL clairvoyant and spirit visionist, reveals the dark mysteries of your whole life; prescribes for and cures all diseases of the system. Office No. 331 Canal-st., entrance on Greene-st. Consultation $1.

ASTONISHING—MRS. NEUHAUS, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. … ton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 26, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, June 2
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....June 9
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
ALLEPPO.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, June 13.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—THE STEAMship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 6. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, 30; payable in currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
MORRO CASTLE follows June 13.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First Cabin passage.....$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The favorite steamship VIRGO will sail from Pier No. 25 E. R., foot of Wall-st., on THURSDAY, June 7.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The A 1 steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-street.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & SNIFFEN.—We the undersigned ALFRED KNAPP and JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, General Partners, NATHANIEL WHITMAN and STEPHEN R. LESHER, Special Partners, in and composing the Limited Partnership of KNAPP & SNIFFEN, which was duly organized and carried on as a limited Partnership under the laws of the State of New-York, and under and pursuant to a certificate, bearing date March 15, 1865, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1865, do, upon mutual consent and agreement, hereby give notice, certify and declare, that the said Partnership will be dissolved on the twentieth day of June, 1866, and that the above notice was also duly filed and recorded in said office on the 19th day of May, 1866.
ALFRED KNAPP, JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, } General Partners.
NATHANIEL WHITMAN, STEPHEN R. LESHER, } Special Partners.
Dated MAY 19, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers hereto and carried on in the City of New-York under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN will be dissolved on the first day of July next.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.
EDWIN T. BUTLER, GEO. D. PITKIN. } General Partners.
J. F. COLE, Special Partner.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT K. ROBINSON and ROBERT R. McKAY, under the firm name of ROBINSON & CO., for carrying on the business of the manufacture of cotton batting in the City of Brooklyn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. K. ROBINSON, R. R. McKAY.
Dated MAY 26, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY, FRED. A. MAYHEW, GEO. MANLEY, Special.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JOHN A. SMITH, of Carre, Ohio, is this day admitted to a partnership in my business, which will be continued at No. 97 Murray-st., under the style of OKIE & SMITH, successors to Plumer & Okie, wholesale dealers in Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
W. S. OKIE.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1866.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 18, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR SAG HARBOR,
GREENPORT AND ORIENT.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 36 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Saturday, June	2, 9½	A.M.	Friday, June	1, 7½	A.M.
Tuesday,	5, 8½	A.M.	Monday,	4, 9	A.M.
Wednesday,	6, 9	A.M.	Tuesday,	5, 1	P.M.
Thursday,	7, 10	A.M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½	P.M.
Friday,	8, 10½	A.M.	Thursday,	7, 2½	P.M.
Saturday,	9, 3½	P.M.	Friday,	8, 2½	P.M.
Monday,	11, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	11, 6½	A.M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	12, 7	A.M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	13, 7	A.M.
Thursday,	14, 4	P.M.	Thursday,	14, 7	A.M.
Saturday,	16, 10	A.M.	Friday,	15, 9½	A.M.
Sunday,	17, 7	A.M.	Saturday,	16, 1	P.M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A.M.
Tuesday,	19, 8	A.M.	Monday,	18, 11½	A.M.
Wednesday,	20, 9	A.M.	Tuesday,	19, 12	M.
Thursday,	21, 10	A.M.	Wednesday,	20, 12½	P.M.
Friday,	22, 10½	A.M.	Thursday,	21, 1½	P.M.
Saturday,	23, 2	P.M.	Friday,	22, 2	P.M.
Sunday,	24, 11	A.M.	Saturday,	23, 5	P.M.
Monday,	25, 2	A.M.	Sunday,	24, 4	P.M.
Monday,	25, 3½	P.M.	Monday,	25, 6	A.M.
Tuesday,	26, 3½	P.M.	Tuesday,	26, 6½	A.M.
Wednesday,	27, 3½	P.M.	Wednesday,	27, 6½	A.M.
Thursday,	28, 3½	P.M.	Thursday,	28, 6½	A.M.
Friday,	29, 4	P.M.	Friday,	29, 7	A.M.
Saturday,	30, 4½	P.M.	Saturday,	30, 7½	A.M.

All Freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

Time Tables may be found in the New-York *Daily Times*, at T. W. & A. Marsh, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; Case's Market, 3d-av., corner 18th-st.; J. Vantine, No. 2 Dey-st.; J. D. Hall's fruit store, No. 74 Vesey-st., and H. Croker, printer, No. 272 Greenwich-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

NEW-YORK. JUNE.	RED BANK. JUNE.
Saturday, 2, at 9½ A. M.	Friday, 1, at 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 4, at 9 A. M.
Wednesday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 7, at 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, at 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, at 2½ P. M.
Saturday, 9, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 8, at 3 P. M.
Monday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 11, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Wednesday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 15, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, 14, at 9 A. M.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 4 P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, the steamboat MAGENTA will leave New-York every afternoon (Sundays excepted) from foot of Barclay-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock and Cornwall; returning will leave Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45, landing as above.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge *Walter Sands* and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WELDEN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, VT.—This new and spacious house is now open for the season, and offers superior attractions to the pleasure, travel and Summer boarders. It is furnished with all the modern improvements for the comfort of guests; has light and airy rooms, commanding the finest views known to travelers either at home or abroad, embracing Lake Champlain, with its numerous islands, the Adirondack range of mountains, the Green Mountains and the plain extending to Montreal.

It also has the advantage of good mineral and medicinal springs, with fine drives, good fishing and boating. Commodious apartments and suites of rooms can be secured by addressing COOL & McDONALD, St. Albans, Vt.
Refer to Millerd & Cool, No. 56 Vesey-st.

OAK PARK.

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, and situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire between 12 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

TYESQUIN HOUSE, WEST TISBURY, MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—This quiet Summer retreat, with its pure sea breezes, is a very desirable place for those who wish to leave the City for a few months in the Summer season. A few more can be accommodated if application is made without delay. Address Mrs. S. E. ATHEARN, West Tisbury, Mass.

UNITED STATES HOTEL AT LARRABEE'S Point and steamboat landing, Vermont shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Fort Ticonderoga and Lake George landing. The undersigned having purchased this splendid establishment, and thoroughly fitted up and furnished the same, is now ready for transient guests or permanent boarders. The rooms are large and airy; fine drives, sailing and bathing; fish and game in abundance. Daily mail Post office and Express office in the Hotel.
SHELDON S. BAKER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A NICE BUSINESS, PROTECTED by patent. The article (staple) costs about 45 cents to make, and retails for $2 75. Price $1,200; half cash, balance in six months. Agents need not notice. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address JOHN FREEMAN, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $15,000, TO join the same amount of capital, and a thorough knowledge of the business, in cash woolen goods jobbing trade. Address CLOTHS, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge; beautiful teeth inserted $1 each; laughing gas fresh every day; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 675 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. EMIL RULLMANN,
JANITOR OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
AT
IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9th,
IN THE AFTERNOON AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AND IN THE EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

In announcing the above concerts for the benefit of Mr. Rullmann, who, with his family, sustained a severe loss by the burning of the Academy, opportunity is taken to lay before the public, whose generous co-operation is asked, the following letters:

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1866.
Max Maretzek, Esq., Director of the Italian Opera:
SIR: In response to your excellent suggestion, that a concert be given for the benefit of Mr. Emil Rullman, Janitor of the Academy of Music, and a severe sufferer by the burning of that institution, we, the undersigned artists and members of the chorus and orchestra of the Italian opera, respectfully tender herewith our gratuitous services upon the occasion of such concert.

Miss C. L. KELLOGG,	Mlle. C. POOH,
Mlle. ORTOLANI,	Mme. E. D'ANGRI,
Signori MAZZOLENI,	MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI,	ANTONUCCI,
LORINI,	BARILI,
C. BERGMANN,	TORRIANI,

And the members of
THE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
FROM THE PROPRIETORS OF IRVING HALL.

NEW YORK, Monday, May 28, 1866.
Max. Maretzek, Esq., Director of the Italian Opera:
DEAR SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of your note, making application for the use of Irving Hall, for a concert, to be given on Saturday, June 9th, in aid of Mr. Rullman, Janitor of the Academy of Music, it affords us pleasure to say that our building will be entirely at your disposal, without charge, on the afternoon and evening of the date specified.

Desirous of testifying their good will towards Mr. Rullman, and deeply sympathizing with him in his misfortune, the attaches of this Hall have authorized us to tender their services on the occasion of the proposed concert.

Respectfully yours,
L. F. HARRISON & CO.

In addition to the foregoing, the following artists, members of Mr. Grau's Italian and of Mr. Grover's German Opera Companies, and others resident here, have kindly volunteered their services:

Mlle. L. BOSCHETTI,	Mme. B. JOHANNSEN,
Mme. C. POLINI,	Sig. MACCAFERRI,
Sig. ANASTASI,	Herr CARL FORMES,
Sig. ORLANDINI,	Herr W. FORMES,
Sig. MILLERI,	S. B. MILLS,
G. W. MORGAN,	THEO. THOMAS,
Sig. MUZIO,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,

and others.

Full particulars will be published shortly.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
admitting to either the afternoon or evening concert, may be had at all the principal music-stores, piano warehouses and hotels.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
EVERY EVENING.
THE NAIAD QUEEN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY.
FULL CORPS DE BALLET, AND
COMBINATION STAR COMPANY.

THE TURF.

PATERSON RACES.

June 5—The DERBY, mile heats, two-mile heats.
June 6—Steeple chase, mile, three-mile and 1¼ mile.
June 7—Hurdle race, sequel stakes, three-mile heats, sweepstakes and consolation premium. EXTRA TRAIN, Erie Railway, at 11 and 11:45 A. M.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on MONDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M.; purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer's g. m. *Bionde*, J. L. Eoff's b. s. *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, H. Woodruff's s. m. *Lady Emma*, D. Mace's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, owners' blk. g. *General Butler*. Cars leave South Ferry at 10:45 A. M. and 12:50 P. M.; and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every fifteen minutes during the day, for the Course direct.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

Dr. J. T. ROBINSON having during the last year, in this City, met with unrivaled success in the treatment of cancer, tumor and scrofula, would announce that he is now permanently located at No. 2 West 13th-st., where a limited number of patients can be accommodated with board while under treatment. Has living evidence of his entire success in the treatment of these diseases.
J. T. ROBINSON, M. D., No. 2 West 13th-st.
Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

FREE CONSULTATION.
DR. A. ROSENBERG,
who has had a long experience in private diseases, cures the greatest sufferer in a wonderfully short time. Young men who by secret habits suffer from involuntary emissions and seminal weaknesses will be effectually cured, otherwise they will never enjoy the blessings of a family. Ladies' private diseases and monthly irregularities will be cured without fail. Office No. 54 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

REMOVAL.

MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, has removed her office from No. 162 Chambers-st., to No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his [illegible] suite of offices, No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College [illegible] Surgeons, London. Office hours, [illegible]

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of [illegible] years, devoted to the treatment and cure of [illegible] and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

CONFIDENTIAL AND CERTAIN SPEEDY cure of all private diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or nitrate of silver, and without interference with business, by a celebrated European physician. Patients can have instructions for self-treatment per mail, if desired, and need not disclose real name. Send address to Box No. 6,175 Post-office, New-York, when the Doctor's card will be forwarded, with particulars of office hours, &c.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marriage, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼. Overture begins at 8.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

Engagement of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL,
FRANCOIS,
(his first appearance in New-York in several years,)
ANTOINE,
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORINA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering forty persons.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, preëminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866,
will be presented the very amusing pantomime entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE.....by.....ANTOINE RAVEL
JACQUES STROP.....by.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
The rest of the characters by the company.
Will likewise be presented, the grand ballet entitled
STAR OF THE RHINE.
THE BURGOMASTER.....by.....GABRIEL RAVEL
The other characters and dances by Signorina PEPITA, M. VAN HAMMA, and the
WHOLE OF THE SPLENDID BALLET.
The Pet of the City,
YOUNG AMERICA,
will perform his marvelous feats on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
Leader of the Orchestra.....M. ROMAINVILLE

TUESDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT, entire change of bill.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2, Grand Ravel Matinee.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDEN now open.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEODORE THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
Commencing on MONDAY, June 11.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has completed his arrangements to give
AN UNINTERRUPTED SERIES OF
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort, commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7.
These concerts will be given during the Summer season,
EVERY EVENING, at 7 o'clock,
except on Saturdays, when
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
will be given, to begin at 4 o'clock.
The programme will be mostly of a popular character.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH,
admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden.

KOCH'S TERRACE GARDEN,
(Late Winken's.)
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
Proprietors.....JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

The proprietors of the large and beautiful garden, (lately known as Winken's Garden,) beg to announce that in perfecting arrangements for adding to the attractiveness of this elegant and favorite resort they have succeeded in making arrangements with
MR. THEODORE THOMAS
and his well-known ORCHESTRA to give
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS
DAILY
DURING THE ENTIRE SUMMER SEASON.

The proprietors have spared no expense to provide for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors, and they feel confident that in having given the control of these concerts into the hands of Mr. THEO. THOMAS they have anticipated the wishes of those on whose patronage reliance is respectfully placed.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The proprietors, in answer to the numerous applications, beg to state that this garden WILL NOT BE LET for pic-nics, meetings, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....GABRIEL HARRISON
WEDNESDAY, June 6, the last opportunity to see
Mr. CHARLES DILLON,
in his truly natural and wonderful delineation of
BELPHEGOR,
supported by Miss DENVIL as Madeline. Box-book now open.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, with privilege of gas and bath, at No. 156 West 24th-st. References given and required.

SPECIAL PRIVATE BOARDING.—ANY lady desiring to find an elegant home with excellent medical attendance, kind care and strict retirement during confinement, can find every requisite with a widow lady living genteely, without children or boarders. For particulars address Box No. 381 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bed-room, with or without breakfast, in a private family, where there are no boarders, for the permanent occupancy of a gentleman. Address, with terms, A. B., Box No. 1,745 Post-office.

WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms—second floor entire—with private parlor and private table; all first-class; exclusive use of bath, &c. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office. References exchanged. No boarders.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y.—Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board. A few young men accommodated. Terms moderate. Within 30 minutes of New-York City Hall, or Union-square.

A FINE PARLOR, ALSO A FEW OTHER rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family, with board if required. Inquire at No. 60 West 28th-st.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 13 Grand-st., Jersey City, two blocks south of the ferry; also, a gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

A SUITE OF PLEASANT ROOMS TO let, furnished or unfurnished, with board in a small private family. References required. Apply at No. 158 East 65th-st.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms, with board; first-class location. No. 85 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms to let, with first-class table; also one or two single rooms. No. 57 East 31st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can be accommodated with first-class board, at a beautiful place on the Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade, trout fishing, pleasant drives, baths, billiard-rooms, &c. References: Mr. Astor, Hon. J. Winthrop Chandler, and G. C. White, Jr., No. 203 Broadway. The latter will give any information desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE SINGLE gentlemen, or a small family without children can be accommodated; forty-five minutes from the City by railroad. Call on or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT NORWALK, CONN.—One or two families can be accommodated with good board at a pleasant farm-house; plenty of fruit, shade; also carriage and stable room. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded, and commands a fine view of, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JAMES S. CROFT, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR GENTLEMEN, ON the Jersey shore of New-York Bay, within 30 minutes of the City Hall. Apply to ROBT. S. WALKER, No. 205 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN, IN A beautiful locality; pleasant rooms and good board. Address A. C. S., Tarrytown Post-office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A FEW GENTLEmen with their wives, having no children, keeping their own horses and carriages, have taken for the Summer a beautiful country seat, high, healthy, and overlooking the Sound, within 25 miles of the City and easy of access by rail and steamer. There is a fine garden, abundant fruit, good pasturage and ample stable room. The neighborhood is pleasant and wealthy. The establishment has a first-class French cook, receiving $100 a month. A yacht may be kept within three minutes' walk. Billiards and piano. The object of the party is to live liberally and pleasantly. A gentleman and his wife, of known respectability, wishing to join the party, may have a large and airy apartment, board, table, wines, washing and stable room for two horses, with full participation in all the advantages of the arrangement for [illegible] a week [illegible]. Address No. 4,111 Post-office.

IN THE HIGHLANDS.—SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A lady owning a mansion, about [illegible], and [illegible] acres, on the east bank of the Hudson River, and about 1½ hours from the City, approachable by railway or steamer, proposes to open it for Summer boarders. The house will accommodate two or three families with spacious and airy rooms. Location on high ground, commanding an extensive view, including West Point Academy; fine lawn, fine fruit, large garden, &c., &c. Or to rent for the season for $3,000. For references and further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE accommodations near New-York, (New-Jersey preferred;) situation must be high and healthy, house cleanly, table appetizing, though plain; would share a cottage, or would board with a gentleman and lady of like tastes; references exchanged. Address BAYARD, *Tribune* Office, stating particulars, (times and modes of access from New-York, Wall-st., &c.)

UNUSUAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS MEN.—Private country board, two minutes from Melrose Station and thirty minutes from 26th-st.; locality healthful and beautiful; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of Mr. DEMAREST, Ticket Agent, at the station, or address ELMWOOD, Morrisania, N. Y.

A FAMILY OR COMPANY OF SIX OR eight can be accommodated with first-class board during the Summer months, in the country; private table and large private parlor can be had if desired; residence opposite public park. For further particulars address Mrs. N. KING, Box No. 170 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON—PRIVATE family, having fine commodious house, beautifully located, extensive grounds, great abundance of fruit, will accommodate a few boarders on reasonable terms. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY; also, all parties wishing for desirable board, rooms or cottages, City or country, directed immediately. Address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, A VERY COMPETENT teacher, wishes to board in the country, in a place where she can secure a few pupils for French and music; references exchanged. Address R. G. B., No. 44 West 24th-st.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 80, Fishkill, N. Y.

BOARD—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD FOR A family of five or six persons can be obtained by addressing Box No. 98 Stratford, Conn.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, No. 30 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT
still more attractive.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the great Drama, which creates such
UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT,
UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT,
the entire
PRESS AND PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK
PRESS AND PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK
being unanimous in its praise,
UNANIMOUS IN ITS PRAISE,
and in which the world-famed
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
appears in her original character of
TOPSEY,
TOPSEY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS,
and in which the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE TALENTED COMPANY,
Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cloner, Kehoe, Emma Shell, Addie Lebrun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daily, H. E. Johnston, Haviland, W. L. Jamison, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., will appear.
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
To be seen at all hours,
THE WONDER OF WONDERS,
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS,
A PERFECT MOUNTAIN OF FLESH.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS,
the only ones on exhibition in America.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
A SOUTH AMERICAN LAMA,
captured on the highest peak of the Andes.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager.....G. L. FOX
MISS FANNY HERRING
IN
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.
Don Leander (with songs).....Miss Fanny Herring
The Infant Furibond.....Mr. G. L. Fox
LORD DARNLEY.
Lord Darnley.....Mr. W. H. Whalley
MR. C. K. FOX IN A FAVORITE FARCE.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.
NEW FRENCH THEATRE—14th-st., near 6th-av.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SIXTH NIGHT OF
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
By Julius Eichberg.
TALENTED ARTISTS:

MISS RICHINGS,	MR. CASTLE,
MISS Z. HARRISON,	MR. SEGUIN,
MRS. MOZART,	MR. PEAKES,
	MR. KETCHUM.

JULIUS EICHBERG.....Conductor.
Performance, MONDAY, June 4, at 14th-st.
On TUESDAY, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Theatre, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Tickets for Brooklyn for sale at the Academy, and at Sackett, McKay & Lord's, No. 27 Pine-st.
Other operas are in rehearsal and will be produced at an early date.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st. Crowded Houses and every one delighted. SUCCESS, SUCCESS, SUCCESS, SUCCESS. Last week of the great Tableaux, GODDESS OF LIBERTY and ARMY and NAVY. A Sweet Face at the Window, Barbara Allen, Doctor Colton, Mysteries of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Happy Times for All, Excise versus Liquor Dealer.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT.

The 27th annual commencement of the Rutgers Institute will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY, June 7, at 7½ P. M.

Graduates, former teachers, professors and Trustees of the Institute, can obtain cards of invitation to the commencement and to the annual reunion and reception in the evening, by applying personally or by letter, at the Institute, No. 489 5th-av.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

TO YOUNG ACTRESSES.

Young actresses, who are little accustomed to "stage making-up," will find that "L'Email de Paris" will remove all the evils resultant from the use of paints and powders. "L'Email de Paris" leaves no glaring coating on the skin, but is a delicious preparation that cleanses the skin from all black-worm specks, pimples, freckles, and other disgusting disfigurations—giving the roughest skin the color and texture of polished ivory.
L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Sole Agent.

FINE ARTS.

CHICKENS.
LIVE CHICKENS ON PAPER.
In imitation of a painting in oil by A. F. TAIT. It is so successful
A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
that even connoisseurs generally take it for the original.
Size 10x12. Price $5 per copy.
Sold in all first-class picture-stores throughout the country.
Will also be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.
L. PRANG & CO.,
No. 159 Washington-st., Boston,
No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

REBEL STEAMER SHENANDOAH.

Shipowners and Masters having lost their chronometers, sextants, charts, &c., by the depredations of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*, can recover their instruments (those surrendered up in Liverpool) by filing certificates of ownership, &c., with T. S. NEGUS & CO., chronometer makers, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.
J. C. DERBY,
United States Dispatch Agent,
No. 5 Spruce-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

THE GOMEZ SUBMARINE ELECTRIC FUSE.
EDWIN GOMEZ,
No. 124 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. [illegible] Broadway, and by the manufacturers, SAM'L HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

DR. CULVERWELL'S LECTURE ON MANHOOD—A warning to young men, containing information never before published, can be had free of charge at the drug-store, 127 Bowery, corner Grand-st., or by addressing Box No. 4,586 Post-office, New-York City.

CARPET WARP, WOOL TWINE, HOP Twine and every other kind of Twine, at lowest net cash price. WILLARD HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY FOR the New-England States by an established commission house. Address Box No. 2,226 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PUMP AND PRESS, in fine order. Apply Box No. 1,191 Post-office.

ANNUAL SALE OF SOILED BOOTS AND shoes, at half price. FERRIS, No. 81 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF OWNERS OF REAL estate, under the direction of the WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION, will be held at the Everett Rooms, southeast corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 P. M. This is an organization for the protection of property owners and the improvement of the lands lying west of 8th-av. and north of 59th-st. Various matters of interest to owners of real estate will be presented. Special subject for the evening—*Frauds in Street Openings*. Public attention is called to this subject, that action may be taken to prevent fraud in opening the Boulevard Drive.

COURTLANDT PALMER,	E. H. BROWN,
R. A. WITTHAUS,	PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
DAVID E. WHEELER,	BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
FERNANDO WOOD,	CHARLES CAROW,
ELIJAH PURDY,	JONATHAN EDGAR,
WILLIAM R. MARTIN,	A. S. JARVIS,
LEWIS G. MORRIS,	RICHARD F. CARMAN,
R. H. ARKENBURGH,	BENJ. C. WANDELL,
CHARLES SANDFORD,	M. O. ROBERTS,
N. P. BAILEY,	A. A. VALENTINE,
CHARLES S. WEBB,	THOS. O'CALLAGHAN,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,	DAVID H. KNAPP,

V. K. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

A STATED MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS C. FINNELL, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessees and Managers.....Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager.....J. H. Selwyn
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, having recovered from her severe indisposition, will inaugurate a brief Summer season on
MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1866,
by appearing in a new Drama adapted expressly for her by Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, from the celebrated and latest novel of
CHARLES DICKENS, Esq.,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY by HAYES.
NEW MUSIC by BAKER.
AND THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:
Rokesmith (his first appearance).....Mr. J. W. Albaugh
Nicodemus Boffin, Esq.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Silas Wegg.....Mr. G. Fawcett Rowe
Eugene Wrayburn.....Mr. G. C. Boniface
Mortimer Lightwood.....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Bradley Headstone.....Mr. G. W. Garrison
Reginald Wilfer.....Mr. G. S. Karnes
Gaffer Hexham.....Mr. C. H. Morton
Rogue Riderhood.....Mr. J. R. Studley
Mr. Venus.....Mr. T. J. Hind
Charley Hexham.....Miss Louisa Myers
George Sampson.....Mr. E. Gillett
Bella Wilfer.....Mrs. John Wood
Lizzie Hexham.....Miss Kate Newton
Mrs. Boffin.....Mrs. Amilie Harris
Mrs. Wilfer.....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Lavinia (her first appearance).....Miss Marie Glover
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, June 4,
the unrivaled artist and great popular favorite,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will inaugurate the
SUMMER SEASON,
appearing on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, as
DR. SAVAGE
in his own charming Comedy, entitled
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Presented with
ELEGANT APPOINTMENTS
and a
SPLENDID CAST.
Miss Prentice.....as.....Mrs. Waverly
(first appearance in New-York.)
Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr.....as.....Mrs. Dr. Savage
Miss Mary Carr.....as.....Widow Crabstick
Mr. C. Walcot.....as.....Mr. Waverly
Mr. J. G. Burnett, (first appearance.).....as.....Uncle Timothy
Mr. W. Andrews.....as.....Pinchbeck
Doors open 7¼. Commences at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
IT IS
NEVER
TOO LATE
TO MEND
EVERY EVENING,
with the new scenes comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT,
AND
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects of
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor.....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last five nights of the great artiste,
MADAME CELESTE.
Great drama of THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
Mme. Celeste.....as.....Ernest and Zambaro
Magnificent Tableaux and Mountings.
Drama—RAKE'S PROGRESS.
FRIDAY—Testimonial Benefit to Mme. CELESTE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
PAUL JUIGNET AND C. DRIVET, Managers.
TUESDAY, June 5, at 8 o'clock,
LES DOMESTIQUES.
Comedie in three acts, by M. M. Grange and Offenbach.
LA FEMME DOIT SUIVRE SON MARI,
Comedie in one act, by M. Delacour.
Ticket office, No. 678 Broadway, at H. Dardonville's.

CHEAP NIGHT.
The third and last repetition of the great
ORPHEONIST AND CHARITY CHILDREN'S SINGING FESTIVAL
will take place this MONDAY EVENING, at COOPER UNION, at 8 o'clock, when, in order to admit the largest number to attend, the prices of tickets will be
FIFTY CENTS AND ONE DOLLAR;
BOSCHETTI and ORLANDINI, (by permission of M. J. Grau;) Mr. F. EBEN, Flutist, and other artists will assist, with
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Director.....Mr. JEROME HOPKINS
N. B.—All previously issued tickets good for this evening.
The Grand Pianos are from Steinway's celebrated factory.

BECKER'S FRUIT FLAVORS,
FOR CONFECTIONERS,
Corner Gold and Ann sts.,
And No. 147 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 33d-st., N. Y.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamships Marathon and Hermann.

The Germans Complications Still Unsettled.

Peace Meetings in Prussia—Disturbances Occasioned by Calling Out the Reserves.

Nothing Definite with Regard to the Proposed Congress.

Communication from France and England to the Several Governments.

Popular Enthusiasm for War in Italy.

Austria Declares that Nothing will Induce Her to Surrender Venetia to Italy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Marathon*, from Liverpool May 22, and the *Hermann*, from Southampton May 23, arrived at this port yesterday.

The European crisis remained unchanged. A statement that all the Powers had consented to a Congress is said to be premature, but it is confirmed that the invitations had been sent out.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d of May.

The *Chancellor*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool May 10.

The *Indus*, from Shanghai for New-York, was spoken March 26.

The *Johanna*, from New-York, passed Deal May 22.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

English Views on the Disagreement Between the President and Congress.

From the London Times, May 22.

Some years ago, in the heat of the American war, the possible results of the struggle were reduced in political speculations to the three following alternatives: The Union as it was; Disunion; the Union as it ought to be. The South fought for the second of these ends, and lost; the North for the first, and won; but yet the natural result has not ensued. The third alternative, originally proposed only by a section of the Federals, is now advocated with extraordinary eagerness and some apparent prospects of success. President JOHNSON wishes still for the Union as it was, and the South, conquered and helpless, is ready enough to close with the condition; but Congress entertains other views, and is now zealously endeavoring to "reconstruct" the political fabric of the Union upon a basis entirely new. Henceforth, if these exertions should be successful, *there would be no South at all*. The population of that portion of the Union is to be metamorphosed and assimilated absolutely to the population of the North. In the eyes of the Republican majority, now dominant, the Union as it ought to be, means a Union in which the political principles formerly maintained by the South shall have no representation. The construction of such a Union is the substantial object of the operations in Congress now reported by successive mails.

There were, as must in justice be premised, certain characteristics of Southern institutions which *every one would desire to see effectually obliterated.* Slavery, we may trust, is absolutely extinct, never to reappear in any form or under any disguise. But about this essential point there is really no doubt entertained. Nobody in the United States believes for an instant that slavery can be reëstablished, *or that any hope of reëstablishing it is cherished by any section or party*. Some apprehensions have been expressed as to the future position or treatment of the liberated negroes, but it is not imagined in any quarter that they can ever again be reduced to a state of bondage, and so that question may be finally dismissed. Again, it may be fairly required by the North that the South shall surrender all ideas of secession or independence, and return to the Union honestly and without reserve; but this point also is virtually beyond the reach of doubt. Gen. LEE affirmed for the people of Virginia and the leading statesmen of the South generally that they accepted the issue of the war, and renounced altogether their designs of dissolving the Union. We may say that the ruling party in Congress does not so much as profess to entertain any suspicion, or to desire any guarantee, on these two leading points. Their misgivings so openly avowed take another shape. They profess to be not quite sure that the representatives of the South, if admitted to Congress, will consent to pay the debt contracted by the Federals, or to repudiate that contracted by themselves. The North claims at one and the same moment to impose two antagonistic conditions on the South. As regards the Northern debt, it is to be liquidated without an idea of repudiation; as regards the Southern debt, it is to be repudiated without remorse. Yet even on these points there appears very little ground for serious apprehension. According to Gen. LEE's evidence, the debt incurred by the Confederate Government was given up by everybody in the South as absolutely lost, while nothing has ever been said by any Southern statesman which could justify any alarm for the debt incurred by the North. At present, indeed, the Americans appear to regard their debt with very little concern, and expect to discharge it from their boundless resources with such ease, and in so short a time, that it need trouble nobody.

When, however, after dismissing these considerations successively, we come to ask what it is that the Republicans really want, and with what views they are now opposing their own President, and perpetuating the disunion against which they fought, we are compelled to infer that *mere party spirit is making itself felt under the guise of political prudence*. That prudence dictates some precautions in the present conjuncture no one can deny. Little more than a year ago the States now demanding readmission to the Union were in arms against it, fighting to the death, and it is hardly to be credited that their six millions of citizens can all at once have re-acquired a sincere affection for the allegiance they renounced. But this amount of suspicion Mr. JOHNSON himself avows, and he is ready to exercise as much circumspection as the case really requires. *He stipulates for a frank and straightforward return to the Union on the part of the South, and he is ready to demand that each representative sent up by Southern constituents to Washington shall be a good "loyal" man.* The Republicans, however, go beyond all this, and we can only conclude from their late proceedings that they wish to destroy, at any rate for a time, the prospects of their natural opponents in political strife. They appear anxious to prevent the reorganization of that party in Congress which would oppose, and, perhaps, outnumber their own. They conceive, and probably with good reason, that the representatives returned to Congress by the Southern States would combine with certain Northern members to reconstitute the old Democratic party, and that the party so restored might regain its ancient preponderance to their prejudice. This is a very natural apprehension, but it is not one which will *warrant the perpetuation of a national schism, and the outlawry of one-third of the people of the Union.*

The Republicans are demanding too much, and without any sufficient justification. They would be justified in fencing round the Constitution or protecting the Union against any revival of secession; but there is no real danger of any such attempt. The two parties are no longer Federals and Confederates, but Republicans and Democrats, or, as we should say, Whigs and Tories. The Whigs are now in power, and they are proscribing their adversaries as enemies to the Constitution, when in reality they are nothing worse than political rivals. That is the aspect in which their policy appears so suspicious. It does, indeed, as the President himself declares, resemble disunion over again, for the Republicans, in order to preserve their own ascendency, to govern the coming elections, and determine the character of the Administration, are actually prolonging that very rupture of the Union which they went to war to prevent. They wish, and they make no secret of their wish, to turn Southerners into Northerners, and make good Radicals of them. If they wished simply to make them Unionists, the desire would be perfectly legitimate; but there is no reason to doubt that they are Unionists already. They have renounced their hopes of independence, and they are ready to return to the Union; but they will bring back with them their old political opinions, and these opinions the Republicans desire to suppress. With this view they advocate either negro suffrage, or the exclusion of negroes from those statistics of population which determine the number of members to be returned. If the blacks vote, they will vote, it is thought, on a Northern ticket; if they are not counted as citizens, the representatives returned by the South will be few and powerless. With the same views the Republicans are promoting emigration from the Northern States to the Southern, so that the old Democratic constituencies may be leavened by strong Radical infusions. Hitherto, as was commonly observed, a Northern man going South soon became more Southern in his principles than the Southerners themselves; but now that the all-pervading influence of Slavery is removed, it is hoped that a Radical will still remain a Radical, though settled in Virginia or Georgia. We can only say that with these extreme views we in this country can have no sympathy. The citizens of the South must cease to be seceders, but they need not cease to be Democrats. There must always be two parties in every free State, *and the political intolerance which would exterminate one of them is based upon a fatal error.*

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION.

The Embarrassments of Prussia—Popular Opposition to Going to War.

From the London Times, May 22.

We have expressed an opinion that the first breach of the peace of Europe is not likely to come from the side of Prussia. The menacing attitude of Austria, the promptitude with which she has prepared for war, the enormous army she is capable of bringing into the field, might well cause Prussia to pause before driving matters to extremity. Prussia has, moreover, shown unmistakable symptoms that all is not well in her internal affairs. The people, whom the Government has done everything in its power to disgust, appear at last to be really and effectively disgusted. A brave nation, never slow to draw the sword at any reasonable provocation, is ready to do everything in its power to prevent the outbreak of war. The people, who have somehow contrived, amid the wreck of their other liberties, to preserve the right of public meeting, are exercising that privilege in a manner which must be exceedingly embarrassing to Count BISMARK and his master. The King evidently despairs of obtaining from his Legislature the support upon which he at one time counted. He has been coquetting with universal suffrage—*the last and most desperate resource in the present day of those who want to do a great wrong and veil it under the pretence of popular assent.* All sorts of Liberal schemes are in agitation, assemblings of Diets, of Parliaments, of Congresses, everything, in fact, except the downright measure of commencing the war which Prussia but a little while ago was so ready and anxious to provoke. It seemed strange that a Government which has so openly and ostentatiously relied on the army alone for its support should suddenly be seized with a desire to refer matters to that very civilian element upon which it has so long been trampling. But it now appears that there is something more at stake than had hitherto been supposed. In estimating the chances of peace or war, we seem to have attached too little weight to the fact that the army of Prussia is rather what we in England should call a *militia than a regular force*. It serves only for a short period, and when it has to be called out a great number of its soldiers must leave the pursuits of civil life. This does not, perhaps, interfere much with the efficiency of the army in a cause with which their opinion coincides, but it is a very important matter indeed when the army is called upon *to fight for an object which is unpopular*. The Prussian army has so unhesitatingly supported the Government in its conflict with the Assembly that we are surprised to find it showing the least indisposition to follow wherever Count BISMARK chooses to lead it. So it seems to be, however. The promises made in order to render popular the military reforms introduced by the Government against the will of the Parliament and the people, have not been fulfilled. Everybody knew that the standing army was to be enormously increased, but the infliction was borne with on the ground that the necessity for calling out the militia, properly so called, would in the same degree be diminished. The Government, by an act of prerogative, and in defiance of the Legislature, has raised the Prussian army in time of peace to 210,000, instead of 180,000. The only excuse for such a measure could be found in its entire success; but the army is so little adequate for the emergency the Government has provoked that the whole of the militia is called out on the very first alarm of war. The Assembly will be able to point to this fact in the coming session as decisive of the controversy between the Government and itself. We are informed by the same authority from which we extract these statements—the Cologne *Gazette*—that disturbances have occurred in all parts of the country, and that in some cases the military are required in order to check the tumult. This is an evil prospect at the commencement of a struggle which promises to tax the resources of the country to their very utmost, even if it be carried on with the full assent of the people and with all the support which popular enthusiasm can place at the disposal of the Government.

The Proposed Congress—Present State of Negotiations.

La France says: EARL COWLEY and Baron BUDBERG have been authorized, in concert with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, to seek a basis for an arrangement between the conflicting Powers. A note was drawn up by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and presented on the 17th to Earl COWLEY and Baron BUDBERG, by whom it was communicated to their respective Governments. No direct communication respecting the Congress has as yet been addressed to the Courts of Berlin, Florence and Vienna.

The *Independence Belge* says: Austria having officially refused the proposed Congress, England and Russia have represented to the Vienna Cabinet that this definitive refusal will leave with Austria the responsibility of all consequences which may ensue.

La France says: Prussia has accepted in principle the proposal for a Congress. The reply of Russia is expected on Thursday, and is said to be favorable. The mediating Powers will immediately afterward communicate to Austria, Prussia and Italy the proposed bases for the deliberations. If the Congress meet it would be composed of the representatives of six Powers, and probably also the representative of the Germanic Confederation.

A Paris dispatch of May 22, says:

"The *Constitutionnel* of this morning announces that France and England have agreed upon the terms of the communication to be addressed to Governments concerned in the existing differences." It says also:

"The reply of Russia is expected, and there is every reason to hope that within a few days the three Cabinets will be in a position to accomplish the proposed task."

The *Constitutionnel* continues:

"It is impossible to entertain any illusion upon the serious nature of the differences between Prussia, Austria and Italy, but when France, England and Russia, after a maturely considered agreement, undertake such a mission, it would be puerile to suppose that they are not serious. From what has transpired, the three Courts seek conditions of agreement in territorial compensations which would offer indemnities and satisfaction to the claims of Prussia, Austria and Italy. The difficulty in the present state of affairs consists in finding the territorial compensations suitable to each case."

A Vienna dispatch of May 22 says:

"The official invitations to a Congress at Paris were dispatched to-day simultaneously by England, France and Russia to Austria, Prussia and Italy. The announcement of the official *Dresdner Journal* yesterday that all the Powers had agreed to the proposed Congress is premature, although Austria, if she has not already given her adhesion, will certainly do so."

The London *Globe* says: "We have reason to believe that a form of invitation for a Conference, to be sent to Austria, Prussia, the German Diet and Italy, has been drawn up, and has been agreed to by England and France. Russia may also be expected to agree to it, if she has not already done so."

The Character of a European Congress—What it Can and what it Cannot Do.

From the London Times, May 22.

No general war ever breaks out in Europe without being preceded by a proposal emanating from some quarter or other to refer all matters in dispute to a Congress. Everybody always professes his readiness to embark in it, but nobody will undertake to abide by its decisions. It is an admirable means for gaining time, *and for investing extravagant and overbearing proposals with a spurious and delusive semblance of moderation*; but it is the most unlikely way in the world to solve any serious and envenomed difficulty. If, indeed, the Congress were prepared, as is said to have been suggested by the Emperor of Russia, to enforce by arms its decisions against dissenting members, a machine would be provided ready to the hands of an ambitious Power which might work results as disastrous to the liberties of Europe as the Amphictyonic Council under the presidency of PHILIP of Macedon did to the liberties of ancient Greece. But though the decisions of a Congress might possibly be suggested by justice, its execution of them would infallibly be dictated by policy, and we should probably not have long to wait before we witnessed as gross an abuse of the power of carrying out the general decree as that which Austria and Prussia exhibited when they undertook to act as the agents of the Germanic Confederation in the case of Denmark. A Congress is often an excellent means of giving effect to rights which have been previously established by an appeal to arms. It can reduce into form and give permanence to the well-ascertained results of victory and defeat. But when countries carry their preparations for war to such lengths as Prussia, Austria and Italy have now done, they must look for the adjustment of their rights and the settlement of their quarrel to an agency more efficient than that of an European Congress. They can, if they please, draw back from the extreme pretensions they have put forward and assume again the tone of moderation they have discarded; but we shall require much stronger evidence than anything which has yet come to our hands before we believe that Austria, for instance, will submit her right to Venetia to an European Congress, or that Italy, after having given GARIBALDI a command and called on the Revolutionary Party to aid her, can undo all these things, and wait patiently for the tardy decision of a conclave of diplomatists. We sincerely hope we are mistaken, but it would seem as if all parties had been careful to close against themselves this loophole of escape. An intimation from the Emperor of the French that he is in earnest opposed to the war, and will take a definite and intelligible course immediately against the first aggressor on its breaking out, would have more effect than the deliberations of any European Congress. *We have no doubt that he possessed the power, had he chosen to use it, to prevent the storm.* It may be a question whether it has not now acquired dimensions *which even his skill is unable to subdue.*

Peace Meetings in Prussia—Popular Bitterness Toward Austria—Prussian Citizens Dislike the Idea of Fighting Barbarian Hordes.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 19.

Peace meetings continue. People are still indignant at the Kaiser's menacing them with what they conceive to be an unnecessary and uncalled-for war; but, instead of becoming more bellicose on that account, as was to be apprehended a few days ago, they have completely recovered their balance, and in chorus advocate peace. As appears from the resolutions passed in a hundred meetings, the recognition of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG is universally preferred to the risk and calamity inseparable from a Continental war. Many, it is true, begin to fear that the Emperor of Austria will no longer content himself with the establishment of his Royal client in the Duchies. In their opinion the Kaiser, anxious to profit by a moment when Prussia, owing to the unpopularity of her Conservative Government, is weaker than ever, is intent upon war, and will engage in it under any circumstances. These croakers, and with them the people at large, demand that if attack cannot be obviated by concession the war should be conducted on a grand scale, and with the avowed object of aspiring to the unification of Germany. To insure success, recourse is to be had to revolutionary means. Count BISMARK is to resign, and surrender the direction of affairs to a man of liberal repute. His whole Cabinet is to go out with him, and the Prussian Constitution to be remodelled on a more acceptable basis. Should the Crown refuse to comply with these demands, the Landtag, it is proposed, shall refuse all extraordinary supplies unless the validity of the existing constitution is unreservedly acknowledged and guaranteed by the Cabinet. This is the programme with which the Liberal Party in Prussia answer the war-cry of Gen. BENEDEK, "the Kaiser's loyal soldier," as he designates himself in his fiery proclamation. Its principal features have been set forth in some dozen of petitions, chiefly proceeding from the town-councils of Rhenish cities, which have been delivered to the King through the ordinary post within the last three days. There is so much that is abhorrent to the Conservative mind in this plan of action, as laid down by the Liberals, that the Ministerial party are more and more inclining to peace. Yesterday's *Kreuz Zeitung* clearly hints that no foreign victories could indemnify the King for the restriction of his royal authority at home, were he to purchase the support of his people at such a price.

And surely the language used at the meetings has become so bold and menacing that not only the Conservatives, but also the more moderate section of the Liberals may be pardoned some apprehension as to what may be the result when war breaks out. By way of example, I will quote one resolution recently passed by 3,000 respectable citizens of Cologne:

"In view of the miserable condition of this country; in view of a civil war, with its attendant sufferings and fearful calamities; in view of the possibility that the Rhenish provinces, in the course of such a war, may be dissevered from the body politic of our beloved German Fatherland, we couch a solemn protest against the engaging in such a war, declaring, at the same time, that it can only be obviated by a thorough and speedy change in the entire system of government pursued in Prussia. Thousands of families have been already impoverished, and many, many more are looking forward to the same fate. May their cry of distress, may our warning voice, penetrate to the ear of the King!"

Should hostilities actually occur, they will be marked by a spirit of bitter animosity. Every means has been employed to inflame the Sclavonic troops of Austria against Prussia, who to them is the representative of the hated German fatherland. As for the Prussians, they have not an atom of personal rancor against the rude and ignorant beings now levied by thousands to make good their sovereign's cause, but they are positively getting frantic at the idea that the savage hordes of Croatia, Slovackia, Slovenia, &c., are about *to be let loose against their flourishing towns, their accumulated wealth, their respectable and refined society.* The thought that a Croat's ball has as much power to wound and kill as that of a Prussian *naturally shocks the sensibilities of a people so long unaccustomed to war.* And, indeed, it must be admitted that if the laws regulating the operations of brute force are always in painful contrast to the advantages and prerogatives otherwise enjoyed by the more civilized members of society, this will be more particularly the case in the impending war. On the one hand, a population of which two-thirds are as yet at the lowest state of civilization to be found in Europe; on the other, a highly-educated people, wealthy, active, progressive, whose history plays an important part in the annals of human development, and whose every individual represents a real fund of industry, culture, and morality. The Croat, too, is a son and a brother, and over his prostrate form his relatives will shed tears of sorrow; but when death invades the ranks of the Prussian army—*he strikes down thousands that have studied their Tacitus, and tens of thousands who, though innocent of Latin, are conscious, useful and respectable members of a civilized community.* The human *materiel* of Prussia is rather costly in comparison with that used as "cannon fodder" (as the Germans pertinently say) by the Kaiser. The Prussians are well aware of this, and feel it acutely.

But, notwithstanding this inward perturbation and sorrow, the stillness of death reigns in Berlin. No life in the streets, no visible excitement in society. Of soldiers also not many are to be seen beyond the ordinary garrison of the town. The troops passing through Berlin in large bodies daily remain at the several termini, where they dine and rest for a couple of hours. It appears that along the whole route from Pomerania and East Prussia they do not enjoy a night's repose, until they reach their destination in Silesia and Lusatia. A stranger coming unexpectedly into this Capital, and ignorant of its vernacular would never guess what tremendous preparations are going on.

Military Deficiencies in Prussia—Disturbances from Calling Out the Reserves.

From the Cologne Gazette, May 17.

Whatever may be the ulterior consequences of the mobilization of the army, one thing is certain—the reform of our military institutions, as introduced by the Government against the unanimous opposition of Parliament and people, has proved a complete failure. None of the promises made to render it acceptable have been fulfilled. Notwithstanding the enormous increase of the standing army, the militia has had to be called out to supply the requirements of the war. After this the Government must prepare to encounter a more resolute resistance than ever. No Prussian Parliament will ever be induced to allow the Government in times of peace, instead of 130,000 men as formerly, a standing army of 210,000 men, if, with all this extra expenditure, the whole of the militia is necessarily embodied on the first alarm of war. On this head, public opinion is universally agreed, and the Government had better make the requisite concessions at once, if it wishes to remove this fertile ground of quarrel between Crown and Parliament. So much for a subject which will play an important part in the impending session. From all parts of the country we receive intelligence of disturbances which have arisen in consequence of the reserves being called out. In some places the assistance of the military was required to quell the tumult. We can only say that a mobilization of the entire army without the people showing anything like enthusiasm must be regarded as amounting to a public calamity. A complete absence of patriotic interest in the cause and object of the war is the mildest term to use for the state of public opinion in the capital as well as the Provinces. As regards Berlin, more particularly, we are certainly within bounds when we say that its aspect is gloomy and ominous.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Italy.

A telegram from Florence, of May 19, says: "Twenty battalions of volunteers are said to be already complete. It is believed that other battalions will be formed, in consequence of the large number of enrollments which have taken place.

A royal decree has been issued, ordering that the coupons of Italian Rente falling due July 1, shall be accepted until the end of June as cash, at their nominal value, in all payments due to the State. The coupons will also be accepted by the National Bank, the Tuscan Bank and the Banks of Naples and Sicily.

A ministerial circular has been issued fixing the 21st as the date for the commencement of the formation of volunteer regiments.

Several officers have been appointed for the volunteer corps.

The Florence journals are of opinion that the Senate will throw out the proposal adopted by the Deputies, to impose a tax upon Italian Rente.

The Naples Chamber of Commerce has adopted an address to the Senate against the proposal to tax Italian Rente."

A telegram from Milan, of May 20, says: "A military commission have paid a visit of inspection to the fortifications of Polesina. Their report is unfavorable."

A telegram from Florence of May 21 says: "A royal decree has been issued authorizing the Minister of War to appropriate horses for military purposes. A decree has also been promulgated respecting the measures for the application of the law upon compulsory domicile."

A telegram from Florence says: "Italy and Prussia, in reply to the preliminary overtures, have expressed their willingness to take part in a Congress. Austria has not yet given her answer. The Minister of Finance has now definitively withdrawn his resignation."

Austria.

A semi-official statement has been published correcting assertions relative to the projected fortifications of Vienna. It is proposed to construct military defences on the line of the Danube, which will eventually form an intrenched camp, serving as a point of concentration for the army.

A telegram from Pesth says: "An official denial has been given to the rumor of a fresh conscription being intended in Hungary."

A dispatch from Venice says: "The Commandant of Venice has issued a notification warning the inhabitants against attempting to induce young men in Venice to enlist in the Italian Volunteer Corps, and also against inciting soldiers to desert into foreign military service. These offences will be dealt with by martial law."

The Proposed Cession of Venetia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, May 22.

It is reported that in a conversation with the Austrian Ambassador a few days ago, the Emperor, alluding to Venetia, expressed a hope that Austria would consent to make some concessions for a suitable consideration, and thus remove one of the greatest obstacles to the maintenance of peace. The story goes that Prince METTERNICH at once declared that no pecuniary compensation, however great, *would ever induce Austria to give up that Province to the Italians*; that she would equally refuse the Danubian Principalities, as she had already embarrassment enough with "nationalities," and more than enough; that she would fight both Prussians and Italians, and beat them, too; that she should get back Silesia, which had been wrested from her by the most ignoble treachery, and, in return, give up Holstein to Prussia; and as for Venetia, she would make a present of it to the Emperor of the French when the war was over, to do what he pleased with it; but that Austria *never would of herself give it to the Italians.*

Austria and Saxony.

The Dresden *Journal* gives a most positive denial to a rumor which has been current, that a separate convention had been concluded between Austria and Saxony.

Prussia.

A royal decree has been promulgated, according to which, in the event of war, merchant ships belonging to an enemy will not be liable to capture on the high seas by Prussian war vessels. This measure only to apply in so far as it meets with reciprocity from the enemy.

The *Patrie* states that Prussia has adopted several fresh military measures, which would lead to the supposition that, relying upon the neutrality of Hanover, she intends entering upon operations in the Duchies.

Prussia and Italy.

A Vienna dispatch of May 19 says:

"The following are stated to be the most salient points of the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy: In the event of either of these Powers being attacked by Austria the other would consider the aggression as a *casus belli*, and they would jointly operate against the Austrians, neither being at liberty to make peace without the consent of each other. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be provoked by Austria to a declaration of war, Italy would take part in the conflict as the ally of Prussia. The two contracting Powers bind themselves to form no alliance with any other nation unless by mutual consent.

It is further alleged that the treaty is to continue in force till the end of the present year."

Russia and Germany.

A telegram from Berlin of May 19 says: "Russia continues her endeavors with the Middle States, with which the Imperial family is allied by marriage, to exercise an influence adverse to their alliance with Austria. Among other motives, Russia urges that the formation of Polish regiments might lead to dangerous movements.

Russia is principally apprehensive that Austria might favor a movement in Posen which might spread into Russian Poland."

France.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* says: "Several journals have spoken of military preparations in France. We are authorized to declare that all rumors of such preparations are devoid of foundation."

The Federal Diet at Frankfort.

A Frankfort dispatch of May 19 says:

"In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the Ministers of the Middle States, which were represented at the recent Bamberg Conference, moved that the Federal Diet should request all those members of the Confederation who have taken military measures, or entered upon armaments beyond the usual peace footing, to declare at the next sitting of the Federal Diet whether and upon what conditions they will be willing to order the reduction of their military establishments to a peace footing simultaneously—namely, on a day to be fixed by the Federal Diet.

The preamble to the above motion adverts to the pacific declarations of Austria and Saxony, and to the assurance given by Prussia that she would only arm for the purpose of defence. It also declares that the Diet expects that Prussia's position as an European Power will not interfere to the prejudice of her duties as a member of the Confederation. Saxony, although not one of the original proposers of the motion, announced that it had her concurrence.

A motion was also introduced in to-day's sitting of the Diet by the Dutch representative, proposing that the Diet should rescind its resolution of the 5th September, 1839, referring to the admission of the Duchy of Limburg into the Bund, and thereby agree to that Duchy's withdrawal from the Germanic Confederation.

The motives given by the Dutch representative for the introduction of this motion were the divergencies between the interests of Limburg and Germany. It was only the close connection between Limburg and Holland which had caused the Government of the Netherlands, to its great regret, to refuse on so many occasions its coöperation for the furtherance of the national aims of Germany. With Luxemburg the case is different. The vote on this motion will be taken on Thursday next.

In the Federal Diet to-day Baron VON KUBECK, the Austrian Ambassador, declared in the name of the Austrian Government that anti-Federal negotiations had taken place between Prussia and Hanover, and that he was instructed to request the Diet to draw the attention of those States to their Federal duties."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Marriage of the Princess Helena.

The *Times* says: "We have authority to state that the marriage of the Princess HELENA is definitively settled to take place on July 5, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle."

The Fenians—An Informer Stabbed.

WARNER, the Fenian informer, was stabbed in the neck at Howth, on Monday last, by a man whom he had entertained at his own house. He lies dangerously ill. The assassin escaped without his coat, leaving a revolver and a dagger. He was captured and committed for trial. He gave his name as E. O'CONNOR.

The Peabody Testimonial.

The *Times* says: "A movement is now on foot in the city to commemorate in some conspicuous and lasting form the unparalleled act of munificence of Mr. PEABODY for the relief of the poor of London. At present it is proposed to erect a statue of Mr. PEABODY in some conspicuous spot in the City of London, and that is the form of testimonial which will be submitted at a meeting on Thursday as the most appropriate for perpetuating the memory of his noble act, and embodying the gratitude and admiration of the citizens."

The Principalities.

A dispatch from Paris announces that at a sitting of the Conference on the Principalities question, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS notified the election of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern by universal suffrage. The Turkish representative protested against this election and proposed that if the Provisional Government of Bucharest persisted in its disloyal attitude, the Conference should appoint a Hospodar and order his provisional installation as ruler of the Principalities. It is added that the Conference agreed to the proposal of the Turkish representative.

A telegram from Bucharest of May 18 says: "The official reports received by the Government from Mettchin, Rustchuk and Tultcha, represent the crossing of the Danube by the Turkish army as so imminent, that the Government has ordered the pickets on the left bank of the river to be withdrawn. The Government has requested a credit of 7,000,000 piastres from the Chamber, in order to form a camp destined to cover Bucharest."

A dispatch from Jassy of May 19 says: "Rumors are current that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between the Roman armies and Turkish troops on the frontier. 1,000 troops have left here for Galatz."

The *Patrie* publishes particulars relative to the journey of Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern to Turna. It states that the Prince traveled incognito, and adds: He descended the Danube in an Austrian steamer, and on disembarking at Turna accosted a Wallachian sentinel to whom he said: "I am Prince CHARLES of Hohenzollern; I comply with the wishes of the Roumans." The inhabitants of Turna received the Prince with cheers.

A telegram from Bucharest, says that the arrival of Prince Charles at Turna caused great excitement. He wrote immediately to the Sultan, assuring him of his respect for the treaties which bind the Principalities to Turkey. His solemn entry into Bucharest will take place on the 25th.

A telegram from Constantinople says: In consequence of the ratification by the Chamber at Bucharest of the election of Prince Hopenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, the Porte has decided upon the military occupation of the Principalities.

India.

BOMBAY, Saturday, April 28.

Affghan affairs are still full of disorder and anarchy. More fighting has taken place between the Russians and Bokharians. In the latest fight the former were victorious.

The Russian Ambassador is reported to be in irons at Samarcand.

Cotton and piece goods dull and depressed, owing to the telegrams from England.

Money Market uneasy.

CALCUTTA, Friday, April 20.

Intelligence from Moultan states that the belligerents in Bhawulpore had been authoritatively ordered to cease hostilities against their Prince.

Great distress prevails in Orissa in consequence of the failure of the crops.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Recent Commercial Panic.

From the London Times.

The following circular has been transmitted by the Foreign-office to the British Embassies and Legations throughout Europe:

FOREIGN-OFFICE, May 12, 1866.

SIR: The monetary crisis through which this country is now passing will naturally attract great attention in other countries, and it is therefore desirable that a clear conception should be formed, both of its nature and probable extent, but more particularly of the measures which Her Majesty's Government have adopted to enable the mercantile community to meet the difficulties of the present situation.

Long continued prosperity in commercial affairs, and the general wealth consequent on it, have produced their ordinary results in encouraging speculation, especially of a monetary or financial character, and fostering hopes of acquiring wealth by more speedy means than are presented by the ordinary methods of commercial industry. Again, the events which are taking place on the Continent have tended not only to produce immediate derangement in commercial transactions, but also to shake that confidence in the future without which a return to a sound state in monetary matters was not to be looked for.

The immediate cause, however, of the crisis lay in the stoppage of the great discount house of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., in whose hands were lodged many millions sterling, which, in other times, would in great part have formed, and which, perhaps, ought to have formed, the reserves of the various private and joint stock banks of the country. This failure directed the action of the panic against the banks in London, and it was to be apprehended that the movement in the capital would be followed by a similar agitation in the rest of the kingdom, where, in addition to the large deposits in the hands of the bankers, there are many millions of paper circulation resting only on the commercial credit of the issuers.

In this state of things it could not be surprising that the reserve of the Bank of England was heavily affected yesterday, and it was the combined consideration of what had then actually happened and of what might follow on subsequent days, which induced Her Majesty's Government to adopt the measure on which, in the course of the evening, they decided. For the money drawn from the banks, having been withdrawn from circulation under the influence of panic, the Bank of England might, without some new resource, have been unable to continue its accustomed assistance. Thus the crisis, which had been anxiously apprehended from this combination of circumstances, has come at last, but with a severity and suddenness in regard to its immediate consequences which could not have been anticipated.

The Bank of England is prepared to extend relief, to the utmost of its means, to all cases which are justly deserving of its support; while Her Majesty's Government, in full reliance on the eventual sanction of Parliament, if it should be necessary to go beyond the law as it now stands, have signified to the Bank of England their permission to hold itself free from the observance of the ordinary limitations on its issues, if the exigencies of the time require such an extraordinary measure. Her Majesty's Government trust that by this timely assistance all commercial establishments which are based on sound principles, and have been conducted with proper prudence, will be enabled to withstand the shock to which the panic occasioned by the recent great failure in the city will have exposed them. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to apprehend that there is any general want of soundness in the ordinary trade of this country which can give reasonable ground for anxiety or alarm either in this country or abroad; they are satisfied, on the contrary, that the present crisis, peculiar and unprecedented as it is, is one of a character essentially more favorable than others, which have been successfully passed through; and that all that is required is that all classes should coöperate with the Government in endeavoring to allay needless alarm, and in acting with prudence and forbearance while so much agitation prevails.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of great importance that the commercial interests abroad should be reassured in regard to what is passing in this country, and I have, therefore, lost no time in authorizing you to make known to the Government to which you are accredited, and generally to those who have a direct interest in such matters, the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of the present state of affairs, the active measures which have been adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and the confidence which Her Majesty's Government feel that those measures will be attended with success.

The abatement of the panic in the city this morning is, Her Majesty's Government trust, an earnest of the good result likely to attend the measures which they have authorized the Bank of England to adopt.

I am, with great truth, your most obedient humble servant, CLARENDON.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday, May 22, says: A further severe fall has taken place to-day (Monday) in all descriptions of securities. Consols declined to 85⅞@¾. The depression in the earlier hours was consequent on the concurrent nature of all the foreign intelligence as to the apparent certainty of war, and a slight reaction ultimately took place which was from the announcement of the preliminaries for an invitation to a Congress having been agreed to by France and England, with the expected junction of Russia.

As regards the state of the money market, although the day has been, from the general symptoms of anxiety, one of the most disagreeable since the panic, there has been no actual increase of difficulty, and large floating balances are now seeking employment on short first-class paper.

The Continental drain continues, and £172,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank.

Advices from Hamburg are more satisfactory, and discount could not be obtained at less than 8 ₩ cent.

United States 5-20 and Illinois Central declined 1½ each; Virginia Sixes 2, and Erie paid up shares 2.

LONDON, Tuesday Evening, May 22.

Consols closed at 86⅛@¼ late in the afternoon.

The fact of Austria having consented to join the proposed Conference was stated to have transpired, but it was not known on the Stock Exchange.

French Rentes recovered ⅛, closing at 63f. 55c.

Five-Twenties recovered ¾; Virginia Sixes and Erie Shares declined ½d. each.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MAY 21-22.

Sales for the two days amount to 11,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export.

Market dull and irregular; prices in buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKETS—MAY 22.

WHEAT and FLOUR unchanged at last week's prices. INDIAN CORN was more inquired for; 30s. ₩ qr. for prime mixed American.

LONDON CORN MARKET—MAY 21.

Market unaltered.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET—MAY 22.

TALLOW at 43s. 9d.@44s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 22—P. M.

COTTON—Sales two days, 10,000 bales. Market dull and lower. Speculators and exporters took 1,500 bales. The Manchester market is flat.

BREADSTUFFS—Are very dull. Flour steady. Wheat inactive; Winter Red, 10s. 3d @10s. 9d. Corn declined 6d.; Mixed, 29s. 9d.@30s.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. Beef dull and easier. Pork flat and considerably lower. Bacon inactive and declining. Butter dull. Lard quiet and firm; holders demand an advance; American 72s.@73s. Tallow inactive and tending downward.

PRODUCE—Ashes inactive; Pots, 32s. Sugar dull. Coffee, no sales. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Resin dull and tending downward. Spirits of Turpentine steady. Petroleum very dull and nominal.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 22—P. M.

Consols, 86⅞@87. U. S. Five-twenties, 64¾@65. Erie shares, 42@42½. Illinois Centrals, 75½@76½.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 23—P. M.

COTTON firmer; sales to-day 10,000 bales; speculaters and exporters took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS inactive.

PROVISIONS flat.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 23—P. M.

Consols, 86¾@87. U. S. Five-twenties, 65@65½. Erie shares, 42½@43½. Illinois Centrals, 75½@76½.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The Racing Stables at Paterson—Messrs. Bowie & Hall's; Dr. Weldon's; Col. Bush's; Mr. Sanford's, &c.

The Spring meeting of the Passaic County Association, which commences at Paterson, to-morrow, (Tuesday) has brought together from the Southern and Western States several racing stables to fulfil their engagements at this and other Northern meetings. The stable of BOWIE & HALL, from Prince George County, Maryland, arrived a few days ago, in charge of the trainer, Mr. URIL COYLE, and comprises *Baltimore*, *Richmond*, *Eugene*, and a colt by *Lightning*, out of *Maroon*, *Baltimore's* dam. This stable was peculiarly successful last year, for with *Richmond*, Messrs. BOWIE & HALL carried off the Jersey Derby, while *Baltimore* won the St. Leger and Sequel stakes, and two rich three-year-old stakes at Saratoga. In his four-year-old form, *Baltimore* shows a decided improvement, and with the advantage in weight that four-year-olds possess over older horses, in weight for age races, he will this year prove a dangerous opponent in any race he starts for. He is by *Revenue* out of *Maroon*, by imp. *Glencoe*, and is engaged in the Saratoga Cup and Inauguration Stakes at Fordham. *Richmond*, the Derby winner of 1865, is looking and going well; he is a gray colt, by *Two Bits* out of *Faith* by *Childe Harold*. *Eugene*, a six-year-old chestnut, by *Revenue* out of *Fanny Fern* by *Glencoe*, is a very handsome racing-like horse, with unusually fine action, and looks a dangerous customer; he is engaged in the four-mile heat race at Fordham, and will probably run both at Paterson and Hoboken. The *Lightning* colt, out of *Maroon*, is a good-looking dark chestnut; his engagements are the Derby and St. Leger, (for which race he is among Mr. HUNTER's entries,) and the Sequel Stakes at Saratoga. He only ran once as a two-year-old last year, when far from being in condition, and was purchased by Messrs. BOWIE & HALL after the race. That he has wonderfully improved there is no doubt, but we feel sceptical about the stable repeating last year's *coup*, and carrying off the Derby with the unnamed son of *Lightning* and *Maroon*.

Dr. WELDON's stable comprises six horses, viz.: *Leatherlungs*, *Lapwing*, *Billy Conner*, *Knighthood*, *Susie M.* and *Luther*. *Leatherlungs*, a six year bay horse, by *Lexington*, dam by *Gossamer* by *Glencoe*, is a powerfully formed horse, with a great deal of wear and tear about him, and his performances justify his appearance, as he has run more races than any other horse of his age upon the turf. His owner and trainer, the Doctor, is a strong advocate for running his horses into condition in public, and frequently starts them for two races on the same day. That the practice has answered with *Leatherlungs* cannot be disputed, and his untiring gameness proves the correctness of his nomenclature. *Knighthood*, a bay, four years old, by *Knight of St. George*, dam *Glycera*, is a handsome racing-like colt, with a good deal of his sire's appearance about him; he has proved himself a first-class racer, having at the recent St. Louis meeting, beaten in a mile-heat race, *Revolver*, who last week at Cincinnati won a race in the extraordinary time of 1:44¼, thus rivalling *Mammona's* hitherto unequalled mile time with full weights up. *Knighthood* will run at this meeting as well as at the Hoboken and Saratoga meetings. *Billy Conner*, a chestnut colt by imported *Fazzoletto, jr.*, dam *Waxwing* by *Wagner*, is a handsome, stylish looking colt, with famous loins and quarters, and good sound legs. He is engaged in the Derby and St. Leger, having been entered by his breeder, Mr. SHERRITT, from whom Dr. WELDON bought him. *Lapwing* is a gray filly by *Lightning*, dam *Olio* by *Oliver*, racing like and a fine mover. She is in the Derby and St. Leger, as is also *Susie M.*, a beautiful bay filly by *Scythian*, out of *Little Meg*, by *Glencoe*. This last-named filly bears a striking resemblance in some respects to her famous half-sister, *Sympathy*, and her trainer entertains a high opinion of her racing abilities. With three horses in the Derby, and all of them certain starters, the Doctor's chances of pulling it off are not to be despised. *Luther*, a dark bay four year old, by *Lexington*, dam *Belle Lewis* by *Glencoe*, is a promising looking colt, and when in condition will take a deal of beating. The remainder of Dr. WELDON's extensive stable remains at St. Louis to be trained for their Fall engagements in the Southwest; his present string will in future be trained in this section.

Col. BUSH's stable arrived last week from their training headquarters at Jamesburgh, N. J., and comprises *Fleetwing*, *Satinstone*, *Belladonna*, *Silkstone* and *Redwing*. *Fleetwing*, six years old, is by *Balrownie*, dam *Rhoda* by *Glencoe*, is well known as one of the best and gamest horses on the turf. He is confessedly the best son of his lately deceased sire, whose loss, both to his owner and the country at large, is an irreparable one to the turf. He is not in active work at present, as he will not run until the Fordham meeting. *Satinstone* and *Belladonna* will represent Col. BUSH's stable in the Derby race. The latter has wonderfully improved since last year, and good judges prefer her to her stable companion for that race, as they contend the leggy *Satinstone* will not be able to stay the distance. Both of them are by the imported horse *Lapidist*, the latter out of *Fleetwing's* dam, and *Belladonna* out of *Madonna*. *Redwing* is a six-year old, by *Balrownie*, out of *Cyclone*, and is engaged in the two-year old stake at this meeting.

The stable of Mr. SANDFORD, one of the most spirited patrons of the turf in the North, arrived on Saturday, in charge of that experienced trainer, DAVID McCOUN. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the horses in this stable, the private training quarters of which are located about four miles from Paterson. We believe the string comprises *King Lear*, a chesnut colt by *Lexington* dam *Tokay*, engaged in the Derby; *Nannie Butler*, a five-year old, a full sister to the above; and the renowned *Loadstone*, brother to the famous racers *Lightning* and *Thunder*, and himself one of the best horses on the turf; his great two mile heat race with *Asteroid*, at St. Louis, last Fall, was one of the best races ever witnessed on the American turf. This horse is engaged in the Saratoga Cup and Inauguration Stakes at Fordham, and will doubtless take part in the two and three mile heat races at this meeting, when his meeting with the great Eastern thoroughbred *Kentucky* will be regarded with the greatest interest.

The other stables now at Paterson are those of E. SNEDIKER and W. BIRD. The former has the 4-year-old bay mare *Lady Dan Bryant*, by *Lexington*, dam *Fanny G.*, by imp. *Margrave*. This mare has grown into a magnificent animal, and is now one of the finest-looking thoroughbreds on the turf. Ridden daily in her gallops by the experienced jockey, GILPATRICK, there is not a race-horse at the track that is doing better work, or has made more decided improvement on her three-year-old form. She is engaged in the Saratoga Cup, and will also run in the two-mile and three-mile races at this meeting, in which she will prove a very formidable antagonist. W. BIRD's stable comprises a good-looking chestnut colt by *Highlander*, dam *Ellen Dale*, and *Climax*, a 7-year-old, son of *Balrownie*, dam *Unknown*, who ran two heats in 1:46—1:46, at Saratoga, last year, when completely untrained. The stables of Mr. JAMES S. WATSON and Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS are expected to arrive to-day. Between 50 and 60 thoroughbred horses are now on the ground.

THE PATERSON DERBY.

To-morrow is the "Derby Day" for New-Yorkers, the third annual race of that name being then run. Its great Epsom prototype is regarded with national interest on the other side the Atlantic, and the race at Paterson will this year possess unusual attraction for the lovers of the exciting sports of the turf here. The number of starters for this race will be at least twelve, and we think will comprise the following horses: *Watson* and *Merrill*, from Mr. ALEXANDER's stable, with perhaps *Bayonetter* running to assist his stable companions; *Ulrica*, from Mr. HUNTER's; *Billy Conner*, *Lapwing* and *Susie M.*, from Dr. WELDON's stable; Mr. SANFORD's *King Lear*; Mr. MORRIS' *Prophet* filly out of *Sally Ward*; BOWIE and HALL's *Lightning* colt; *Satinstone* and *Bella Donna*, from Col. BUSH's stable; Mr. PENNOCK's *Vandal* colt, dam by *Traveler*, and Mr. READ's *Enchantress*. In the pools sold at Lafayette Hall by Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, Mr. ALEXANDER's stable brought as much as the others combined.

The railroad accommodations for visitors are admirable, two special trains running from the foot of Chambers-street at 11 and 11:45 A. M., direct to the track. Parties taking the early train at 11 o'clock will have ample time to secure their tickets of admission to the track, and enjoy the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Passaic, in the immediate neighborhood of the Course.

The Excise Law.

The whole number of arrests yesterday for violations of the Excise Law, reported by police telegraph up to 10 o'clock P. M., was as follows:

Fourth Precinct, 2; Fifth Precinct, 7; Sixth Precinct, 4; Seventh Precinct, 2; Eighth Precinct, 1; Tenth Precinct, 2; Fifteenth Precinct, 1; Sixteenth Precinct, 1. Total, 20. For intoxication, 16; disorderly conduct, 14; gambling, 3. Total, 53.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TILE EXHAUSTED.—Under the orders of the Board of Health, that sewers be constructed, drains laid, &c., the entire stock of six-inch vitrified stoneware pipe in this City has been exhausted, and the dealers have orders for fifty miles more than they can supply. To the credit of the dealers it may be said, that in the face of the unusual demand for their wares during the past three months, they have not advanced their prices a dime.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The twenty-seventh Annual Commencement of Rutgers Female Institute will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Thursday, June 7 at 2:30 P. M. The address to the Graduating Class will be delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. The annual reception and reunion of former graduates, teachers and trustees will take place at the Institute, No. 489 Fifth-avenue, in the evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW BUILDINGS IN BROOKLYN.—During 1865 the number of new buildings erected in Brooklyn was 619, as follows: First Ward, 14; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 5; Fourth Ward, 2; Fifth Ward, 6; Sixth Ward, 16; Seventh Ward, 106; Eighth Ward, 106; Ninth Ward, 120; Tenth Ward, 83; Eleventh Ward, 38; Twelfth Ward, 8; Thirteenth Ward, 17; Fourteenth Ward, 16; Fifteenth Ward, 5; Sixteenth Ward, 21; Seventeenth Ward, 9; Eighteenth Ward,—; Nineteenth Ward, 7; Twentieth Ward, 44; total, 619. A considerable number of these were storehouses and manufactories. The buildings now going up are: Third Ward, 7; Seventh Ward, 21; Eighth Ward, 30; Tenth Ward, 24; Eleventh Ward, 2, Thirteenth Ward, 2; Seventeenth Ward, 10; Eighteenth Ward, 1; Nineteenth Ward, 7; Twentieth Ward, 23; total, 127. Among these are one at the corner of Grand and Bushwick avenues to cost $100,000, and a sugar-refinery in the Thirteenth Ward which will cost over $200,000. It is expected that a large number of buildings will be commenced during the next three months.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—On Saturday afternoon, a young man of genteel appearance, who gives the name of PETER LONG, and hails from Utica, was arrested by Officer TAGGART, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of breaking into the office of ANDREWS & FOWLER, corner North Ninth and First streets, E. D., and stealing therefrom a small sum of money. LONG was surprised at his work by a gentleman named ALEXANDER MCCULLUM, and immediately took to flight, but being pursued by MCCULLUM, the attention of Officer TAGGART was attracted, who also joined in the pursuit, and the young burglar was fairly run down. He will be examined before Justice DAILEY this morning.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The stable of LORENZO NORTH, rear of No. 231 North Sixth-street, E. D., was fired about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and damaged to the extent of $150. Two horses in the stable were rescued by Officer H. GUICHARD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. It is alleged that the fire-bell did not ring for this fire until fifteen minutes after its occurrence. The firemen indulged in playing upon each other instead of the burning stable, and conducted themselves in so riotous a manner that the Chief Engineer called on Capt. WOGLOM to arrest some of them, which he did, but the Chief afterward refused to make a complaint against them and they were not held.

SERIOUS BURNING CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon, a son of PATRICK MCGINTY, residing in North Sixth-street, E. D., set fire to his clothes while playing with matches and was burned in a horrible manner. His life is despaired of. Mr. MCGINTY while endeavoring to save his boy, who is only four years of age, was so badly burned about the hands and arms that it is feared he may lose the use of the former.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of the Brooklyn police will be removed from the basement of the City Hall, during the latter part of this week, to the large iron building on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets. The City Hall has been occupied as headquarters of the police since the organization of the force.

PROBABLE FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy named FRANCIS MCADAMS, aged 9 years, was run over by a car of the Greenwood line, on Friday evening last, the wheels passing over one of his legs. It appears he fell from the front platform. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Some person fired off a pistol from a yard in Carroll-street on Saturday evening, the ball entering the window of Mr. BURKE's residence, No. 526 Columbia-street. The family was present in the room, but none were injured.

BURGLARY.—The machine-shop of JAMES FREEMAN, No. 35 Bridge-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday night, and robbed of stocks, taps and dies, valued at $250.

LOST CHILDREN.—The total number of lost children found by the police during the month of May, and restored to their parents, was 276.

PARADE.—The Eleventh Brigade, National Guard, are ordered to assemble for parade on the 7th inst. They will proceed to East New-York.

LICENSES.—Three applications for licenses were granted by the Police Captains on Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE BONDSMEN.—An opportunity is now afforded by which bondsmen for the faithful performance of duty by those occupying places of trust and responsibility may be relieved. THE FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY has been incorporated for that purpose, and is now issuing policies. Application for prospectuses and information may be made at the office of the Company, No. 170 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 3—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen, &c.*—John Newhaus, Miss M. Rute, Mrs. Dickman, C. Riemlin, Miss A. Schneider, L. Morgenthau and family, C. Graydon, C. Thamam, K. Habick and lady, L. Cantador, Mrs. T. Fulton and child, T. Hahnweeller and family, Mr. Wolff, H. Gmelon, Conroy Hutchinson, E. Wiener, W. Shirley and lady, F. Hannauer and family, P. Boshar, F. Meyer, H. Peters, A. Mohrbach, B. Reimers and child, T. Cornelius and family, B. Gutmann, G. Strobel, B. Danhauser, A. Beer, P. Diesschiem, T. Harbinger, J. Moier, C. Rieger and lady, M. Mireeburgh, A. Kutschenruter and family, A. Kraus, C. Loeper and lady, C. Lupker and family, J. Monnell, M. Schiff and lady, F. Munch and lady, F. Tetzer, C. Mursch, Mrs. R. Loeb and child, Miss K. Gareiss, W. Steinmitz, Miss A. Wenothoff, S. Eden, J. Edenhoper, L. Jung, W. Eriebach, C. Schultz and family, S. Kahn, W. Gelmick and child, Miss E. Spessel, G. Collman and family, H. Simon and family, W. Weill, Miss E. Haas, J. Lanks, A. Teller, L. Illfelder, T. Thormann, M. Dreifuss, N. Scheuner and wife, H. Allard, H. Ruhters, T. Brandt, P. Mack, Miss C. Engmeyer, Miss S. Tink, A. Kramer, H. Himmelsback, Miss E. Morsig, C. Schasser, C. Rudow, Mrs. R. Blumeling and child, Miss P. Raphaelsohn, Miss E. Rempel, Miss E. Trumpp, A. Lehmah, M. J. Gustin, W. Brunn, T. Kiefer, Miss E. Schudt, C. Granise, Miss A. Gehle, E. Donalds and child, B. Heimer, W. Simpson, G. Weiss, E. Reuben, C. Maas, H. Williams, T. Heiter and family, J. Brown, C. Maas, H. Alnutt, and 535 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the Union, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Walker and three children, W. G. Waller, W. A. Gasquet, S. Haber, lady, two children and servant, Miss F. Bensadon, Mrs. Mark, G. A. Seaman, H. S. Whetmore, Mathew Crooks, D. Harrison, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. C. Metterje, Mrs. W. H. Leighton, S. N. Moody and lady, W. R. Lyman and lady, J. T. Lowell, G. Wilkinson, Mrs. Newman, Miss Storer, Mrs. E. K. Bryant and servant, Frank Bryant, Theo. Panderas, H. L. Stone, A. Simon, Mrs. R. Levi, J. P. Warner and 2 vant, L. Marguait and lady, Mrs. J. P. Warner and child, Edsons, J. V. Bogart, Capt. Pinniger, lady and child, Ed. Conery, W. P. Conery, Mrs. Conery, Miss Conery, J. H. Stewart, J. Wilson, D. Wallace, C. Bendroth, J. H. Addicks, Mrs. Fellows, child and servant, J. Pinniger and two children, G. B. Shepard and lady, Mrs. Donohue, two children and two servants, Mrs. Kidder, H. A. Wheelock, W. L. Wakefield, J. B. Miller, Mrs. Sterling and servant, Miss Roberts, Wm. Church, B. Howell, T. Williams, J. Grey.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—J. C. Denise, P. Jackson, G. S. Gruno and wife, Dr. R. A. Beans, N. B. Godwin, R. Denise, James O'Donohue, Mme. Le Vrishi, Miss Nagle, A. Dunn and wife, Mrs. S. R. Clarke, Miss Clarke, J. L. Sprague and wife, D. A. Stevens, M. R. Clarke, H. B. Gardiner, N. F. Elliott, B. F. Lyons, Mrs. J. Auiger, Miss Kate Bulger, Mrs. Van Houton and 3 children, Col. Darling, R. M. Smith, Hon. James E. Wilson, A. Pichlis, C. Sweet, W. Wood, J. Bickford and wife, Mrs. Hadlock, Capt. Darling and wife, O. Love, Capt. Ogden, Capt. Babcock, Capt. Richardson, S. C. Shapin, D. Donahue, Miss Hempsfield, J. C. Mickles, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 26	Moon rises	11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 44	Gov. Island	12 33	Hell Gate	1 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 3.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Newbern, Halley, Port Royal May 29, via Hampton Roads 25 hours. Towed U. S. brig to New-Hampshire from Port Royal to Hampton Roads, to be stationed at Norfolk. The U. S. steamer Agamam left Port Royal same time, but was lost sight of same night during a heavy blow. Left at Port Royal U. S. steamer Taconey, now Commander Lanman's flagship; at Hampton Roads, U. S. steamer Lenassee, Commander Phelps. The U. S. sloop-of-war Macedonian and steamer Winnessie left Hampton Roads for Annapolis 2d inst.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.) Wenke, Bremen May 20, Southampton 23d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 734 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 21, off Dover, spoke Brem. ship Adler, from New-York for London; also Brem. ships Magdalene and Meridian, from Bremen for New-York; 24th, at 9 A. M., lat. 49 45 N., lon. 17 30 W., passed Hamb. steamship Borussia, for Cowes; 26th, lat. 50 N., lon. 17 W., passed Brem. ship Mobile, from Bremen for New-York; 29th, lat. lat. 50 N., lon. 38 W., passed a National Co.'s steamer, bound E.; June 1, lat. 41 N., lon. 64 W., passed Cunard steamer Tripoli, bound E., and Brem. bark Industrie, strg. W.; off Nantucket, passed Am. ship Portena, strg. W.; off Montauk, Am. ship Harvest Queen, for New-York.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) Edmondson, Liverpool May 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and 429 passengers to E. Cunard. June 1, 6 A. M., lat. 41 49, lon. 62 30, passed steamship Java, hence for Liverpool; same day, noon, steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans May 27, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 3d inst., lat. 37 24, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Mexican, from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Eugenie, (Hamb.,) Cahubier, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 367 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 20 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 673 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Veyder, Maracaibo 19 ds., with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark J. Godfrey, Cooper, Palermo March 10, Gibraltar April 13, with fruit, &c., to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Bark Noe, (Ital.,) Cacace, Swansea 43 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Starlight, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Messina 54 ds., with fruit to Bassett & Nickerson.

Bark Elizabeth, ——, Bridgeport, ballast.

Brig Reporter, Knowlton, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Brig Samuel C. Adams, Keith, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to J. C. Burling.

Brig Eiche, (Hanov.,) Bloghoft, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Mary Leblanc, (of Arichat,) Grimes, Glace Bay 28 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig Pollie Jones, (of Westport, N. S.,) Israel, Morant Bay, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels.

Brig Gondolier, (of Parrsboro,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, (of Boston,) Bevrailos, Lisbon 45 ds., with cork, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Chas. Henry, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McKay, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to Baecjer & De Vertu.

Schr Grand Pre, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gingus, Humacao, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Susan E. Brown, Place, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to A. E. Hutchison & Co.

Schr. Janett, (Br.,) Landers, Halifax 11 ds., with potatoes to Greene & Currie.

Schr. Wamata, Hawkins, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Ranger, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jon. Eneas.

Schr. Eclipse, Pendleton, Machias 14 ds., with lumber to J. A. Simpson.

Schr. John & Frank, Rowland, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Geo. W. Hover.

Schr. Sahwa, Wright, Machias 7 ds., with spars to C. Snow.

Schr. Edwin, Hoggins, Lubec 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. G. P. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Demarara 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Empire State, Williams, George's Banks, with halibut to Geo. Moon.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Baker, Parkerhead, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Wellington, (Br.,) Eagle, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Champlin, Warren, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John D. Griffen, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to C. A. Stetson.

Schr. Nausett, Arey, Orleans, with lumber to Lane, Son & Co.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Dakin, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Watson, Little, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Embassador, Grant, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Amelia, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. J. Waterman, Haclin, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Adrianna, Bailey, Bath 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison 5 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sybel, Foss, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, Bateman, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vulcan, Bowman, Eastport 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Otranto, Hammand, Ellsworth 10 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to J. A. Simpson.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Willets, Belfast, with potatoes.

Schr. Tryall, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. A. Green, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Warren, New-London.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Hartford.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Boston.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Alfred Barratt, Kelly, Boston for Albany.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Dewey, Orient, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Taunton.

Schr. New-Haven, Grinnell, Black Rock.

Schr. D. Davidson, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Chase, Chase, Stamford.

Schr. J. Raymond, ——, New-London.

Schr. White Rock, Furniss, Southport.

Schr. Mary Brewer, Pease, Hayannis.

Schr. Henry Castton, Knowles, Newport.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Goutbrie, (U. S.,) Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wallace, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie Smith, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Collins, Fall River.

Schr. Collins, Smith, Warren.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Burse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James & Lucy, Robbins, Fall River.

Schr. M. C. Serbell, Handy, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. C. M. Smith, French, New-Bedford.

Schr. Game Cock, Landey, Newport.

Schr. Clarissa, Walker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Harrison, Newman, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. W. R. Penn, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. M. Richards, Sears, Cohassett, with harrows.

Schr. Hunter, Endicott, Dighton.

Schr. H. Manion, Crowell, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, E.

Below.

Bark Crusoe, 54 ds. from Queenstown.

Brig Emma Ives, from the Mediterranean.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 1.—Arr. schrs. Abigail, Haley, Philadelphia, for Boston; Margaret A. Rheinhart and Jacob Birdsall, do. for Salem; Arcato Cross, New-York, for Plymouth.

June 2.—Calm with thick fog. No arrivals.

Spoken, &c.

Advance—schr., for Halifax, May 24, lat. 23 15, lon. 61 40.

City of Manchester—steamship, hence for Liverpool, June 1, off Nantucket.

Robert Wing—brig, from Boston for West Coast of Africa, May 18, lat. 38, lon. 48 05.

Foreign Ports.

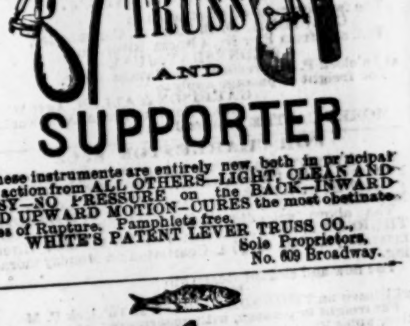
[PER HERMANN.]

Arr. from New-York, Dr. Barth, at Isle of Wight; Aelvetia, at Havre; Yarra Yarra, at Deal; Jubinal, at Marseilles; Johanna, at Deal.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Jessie, at Havre; Maria Aryela, at Belfast.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Venus, at Malaga.

RUPTURE.



AND

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These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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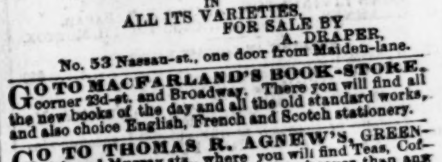

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 361, June 2, 1866.

73, 66, 46, 28, 48, 59, 12, 54, 53, 8, 20, 42, 77.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 362, June 2, 1866.

60, 14, 29, 53, 45, 9, 71, 68, 51, 17, 75, 22, 49.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 261, June 2, 1866.

25, 28, 54, 15, 21, 58, 33, 56, 36, 9, 20, 35, 46.

SHELBY—CLASS NO. 262, June 2, 1866.

33, 17, 34, 39, 40, 26, 67, 44, 60, 57, 73, 55, 12.

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